

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4593. 號三十月三年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

日十二月二年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEY, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMERON & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—F. D. SARGENT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BEILIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. me8

NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
G. R. STEVENS.
Hongkong, December 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1878. ap2

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price—Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

Ex M. M. S. S. "AVA,"
AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.
TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in NOYEAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in BRANDY.
TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS, in Patent Tins.
TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASSORTED PATES.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S LONG ASPARAGUS.

PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.
FENARD & FILS'

CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

CIGARETTES, COMPAGNIE LAFERME.
RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.
BARCELONA NUTS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
PEA NUTS.
ALMONDS in SHELL.
SMYRNA FIGS.
MUSCATEL BLOOM RAISINS, in Carboys.

EPPE'S COCOA.
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.
GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, in Barrels.
GALETTINE and ISINGLAS, in ½ lb. Packets.

WAFFLE IRONS. AMERICAN BROTHERS.

VERY FINE
"O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS.
BILLIARD CUE CEMENT.
BILLIARD CHALK.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.
BARCLAY and PERKINS' PORTER, in Hogsheads.

HOT'S Best Quality RUSSIAN ROPE.
HOT'S ASSORTED TARRED and WHITE LINES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE "MACAO HOTEL."
Apply to J. P. DE CAMPOS.
Macao, March 18, 1878. me25

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, 61 c. 10.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Undersigned, Mr THOMAS DANIEL COX PARKER is appointed Acting Manager.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. ap20

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MR. J. BUCHANAN, BANDMASTER of Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders, begs to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he will undertake to TUNE PIANOFORTES during his stay in the Colony.

Address to Murray Barracks.
Hongkong, March 14, 1878. ap14

CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to date aggregate \$10,888.44, of which Sum Tails 8,000 have already been remitted to the Committee at Shanghai by Telegraphic Transfer. Lists have been left at the Banks, The Hongkong Club, The German Club, Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, Messrs MacEwen, Frickel & Co.'s, and Messrs Lammer, Atkinson & Co.'s.

Gentlemen desirous of Contributing will kindly affix their names, with amount of Subscription, to any of the above Lists.
H. B. GIBB,
Chairman.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. me27

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

UMBRELLAS, AUTOMATON PATENT. NOVELTIES in TIES and SCARFS.

COLLARS and SHIRTS, in New Shapes. CHRISTY'S Newest Shapes in HATS.

TALL BLACK SILK and DRAB HATS. ELWOOD'S CORK and FELT HELMETS.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES. CIGAR TUBES, Assorted.

LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS. RACQUET BATS and BALLS.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS and STUMPS. CABINETS of GAMES.

LADIES' DRESSING BAGS, Fitted. MANTEL-PIECE MIRRORS.

FRENCH and ENGLISH DOLLS. AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES. SILBER KEROSINE LAMPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 25, 1878.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN Accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a Dividend to Policy-holders for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1877, of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Contributors of Premium at this Port, on and after the 9th Instant.

Policy-holders are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1878. ap5

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored there.

Discount 20 %
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR of HONGKONG;

and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tigre, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

AE YON,

SHIPS' COMPASS ROPE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 87, Praya Wai.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. me91

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)

Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Lytle's Patent), shortly.

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) A III*.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) A III*.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) A II*.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) A II.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) B I.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.

SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT. RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST. AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.) ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878. me5

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Company, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. ap1

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

DEVORE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations.

Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVORE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVORE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVORE MANUFACTURING Co.,
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Entertainment.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY will Perform the DRAMATIC CANTATA,

BY W. S. GILBERT, and ARTHUR SULLIVAN,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"

preceded by a COMEDietta
BY PERCY FITZGERALD, M.A.,
"THE FAMILY SHAKESPEARE,"

ON Thursday Evening,
the 28th Instant, to Commence at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS—Price Two DOLLARS—may be obtained from the Committee:—
Col. STUART.
Lt.-Col. HALL.
Jas. B. COUGHRAN.
C. F. A. SANGSTER.
T. G. WILLIAMSON.

and W. WHEELER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. me29

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 28th March, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 10, Seymour Terrace, the Residence of Rev. J. LAMONT,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Drawing-room Chairs, Couches, Table, Mirror, Gassier, &c., Dining Table, Sideboard, Whatnot, Crockery, Glass and Electroplated Ware, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bookcases, Washstands, &c., &c., &c.

A Collection of FERNS and PLANTS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 22, 1878. me28

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from J. W. TERRY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence No. 55, Wyndham Street, on

SATURDAY,
the 30th March, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m.—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Green-rop Covered Chairs and Couches, Marble-top Side Tables, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Engravings, Lamps, Damask Window

Curtains, Dining Table, Sideboard, Whatnot, Chairs, Crockery, Glass Ware and Electro-plated Ware, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Mirrors, Dressing Table, Washstands, &c., &c.

A Rosewood COTTAGE PIANO, by SCHLUTER.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 22, 1878. me30

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain G. D. PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 21, 1878. me24

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, FIJI & NEW CALEDONIA.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamship "OCEAN,"

Jas. C. JAMES, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1878. me27

FOR PORT DARWIN.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Chartered Steamer "CHARLTON,"

J. JOHNSON, Commander, will leave for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 22, 1878. me29

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on the 28th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. me28

FOR NAGASAKI.

The Steamship "CAIRNSMUIR,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 28th Instant.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1878. me28

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Barque "IONIAN,"

Capt. Master, will load here, and will be despatched on the 30th Instant.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 19, 1878. me30

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "FALCON,"

DAVID BARRY, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American ship "CHARGER,"

will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,
the 26th Instant, at Noon, taking Pass-
engers, and Freight, for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 26th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 18, 1878. mc26



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PANICULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATOR COMPANY'S Steamship
KHIVA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this
on THURSDAY, the 28th March at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, March 14, 1878. mc28

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th April,
1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
ANADYR, Commandant MOREAU,
with PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 3rd April, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 23, 1878. ap4

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIE" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 8th April,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 6th April. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to
Officers of the Army and Navy and to
Members of the Civil and Consular
Services.

For further information as to Freight
and Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 16, 1878. ap3

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenartney having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are informed that their Goods are
being landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded to
Yokohama, unless notice be given before
2 o'clock To-day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Cargo remaining undelivered after 24th
Instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 18, 1878. mc24

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMER "MACTAN," FROM

MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby notified that their
Cargo is being landed and stored in the
Godowns of the Undersigned at their
risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 22, 1878. mc29

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

S. S. PEI HO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Olympic, from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk at the Company's
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, the 20th Instant,
at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wed-
nesday, the 27th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. mc27

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex "Anadyr".

R. H. Bruce, Esq., } 1 case Merchan-
o/o Messrs Tait & Co., } dise, from
Amoy. } London.

Hongkong, March 13, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods in Mats, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-

CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE—Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—Tls. 75,000

Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date—Tls. 725,000

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KREBS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUGAS, Esq.

Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agenies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contribu-
tors of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ool

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Hing, Merchant.
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEI.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
Buildings and Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1869.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, "Green-
mount," at present in the occupation
of J. FAIRBAIN, Esq.

Possession after 15th April.

Apply to GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, March 18, 1878. ap18

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque
Terrace, possession from 15th April
next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
with Godown attached.

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Intimations.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in
all the ports and in the interior of China,
all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places where Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MANAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS

by
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-
ments, notes on the CLIMATE and general
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY,
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and Ex-
changes, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
passing of important ORDINANCES, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMPERORS,
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRE and CRIMINAL TRAILS, ADDRESSES
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a Catalogue of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th
Instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s
Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS
were carried:—

1. That the affairs of the said Dodd
& Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement,
and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANKS OHOMLEY be, and he
is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDWARD
PYE be, and they are hereby appointed a
Committee of Inspection.

ALL PAYMENTS on account of the
Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the
order of the Undersigned.

F. OHOMLEY,
Trustee for the Estate of
DODD & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF

NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES,
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, or Brindisi	Via Hongkong	Via Japan
Letters, 22	26	26	26
Registration, 8	12	12	12
Newspapers, 4	6	6	6
Books & Patterns, 8	10	10	10

Aspinwall, Panama:—
Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, 12* 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 2* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4* 6 8

Bahamas, Hayti:—
Letters, 14 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—
Letters, 26 34 38
Newspapers, 6 4 6
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10
Registration, 12 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery. † Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—(Hongkong, Macao, Fook, of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertising.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indexes, and to any other part of the publication.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils, in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon, or in any packet, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the thing of the kind which is to be sent, and not to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangements are intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 29.
Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13.
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24.

Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12.
Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.
Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.
The English Mail.
The French Mail.
In the N.E. Monsoon.
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with serious inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The Limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing

as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from the Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £2.....30 "

" £5.....36 "
" £10.....64 "
" £20.....72 "
" £40.....72 "
Local Money Orders.
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....50 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,
March 22, 1878.

Letters.	Pap.	Letters.	Pap.
Advocate, Conn.	5	1	Machado, Crus
Albany, A.	1	1	Macpherson,
Aspland, Edwin	1	1	Dr. Gordon
Hynde	1	1	Maher, J. M.
Barby, Alfred	1	1	Maher, Henry
Barnes & Co.	1	1	Manson, Thomas
Means	1	1	McEwen, J.
Blackburn, J. W.	1	1	McLellan, Jno.
Bun Hong Han	1	1	Meyers, W. T.
Bush & Co., C. J.	1	1	Mills, Charles F.
Campbell, W.	4	2	Mirza Ajam
			Mirza Snider

Letters.	Pap.	Letters.	Pap.
Clark, Miss M.	1	1	Moreland, L.
Collins, Capt.	8	1	Nicholls, Jas.
E. F.	1	1	Osgood, Rev. J. F.
Colliver, Capt.	1	1	Osage, Jose
Crood, A.	1	1	Thaddeus, E.
Dantra, R. B.	1	1	Poulson, H.
Davidge, Mrs. L.	1	1	Price, Mrs. G.
Davieson, W.	1	1	Robertson,
Ducheno, Mons.	1	1	Capt. R.
Evans, E.	1	1	Rosenthal, P.
Fleming,	1	1	Sartin, Mons.
Kotsey R.	1	1	Scott, P.
Rox, Mrs.	1	1	Scott, Mrs.
French, Hon. G.	1	1	Emmeline
Gardner, C. J.	2	1	Seymour, Esq.
Geldart, Rev. E.	1	1	Shadforth, Jno.
Gilkison, W. P.	1	1	Shurfull,
Hampton, Wm. A.	1	1	Tyabally</

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Ajax	Brit.	Kidd	1524	Mar. 22	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Albany	Brit.	F. Ashton	366	Mar. 28	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports, &c.	25th inst.
Altona	Brit.	Miller	1179	Mar. 17	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saloon	Shanghai
Amoy	Brit.	Drewes	814	Mar. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Nagasaki	Laid up
Bombay	Brit.	Green	749	Mar. 12	Kwok Achong	Holladay, Wise & Co.	Port Darwin
Calcutta	Brit.	Spewart	1128	Mar. 29	Kwok Achong	Landstein & Co.	Yama & S. F. O'Connell
Campana	Brit.	Johnson	876	Mar. 21	Landstein & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Charlton	Brit.	Maury	5079	Mar. 16	P. M. S. S. Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Tamsui, &c.
City of Tokio	Brit.	Maury	864	Mar. 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Douglas	Brit.	Hogan	1775	Mar. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Coast Ports	25th inst.
Edinburgh	Brit.	Abbott	277	Mar. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy	Shanghai
Halifax	Brit.	Johnson	876	Mar. 21	Kwok Achong	Landstein & Co.	Swatow
Hesperia	Brit.	Paulsen	1169	Mar. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Killarney	Brit.	O'Neill	1060	Mar. 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Coast Ports	25th inst.
Kjohenhavn	Dan.	Jorichau	701	Mar. 12	Siemssen & Co.	Amoy	Shanghai
Macan	Span.	Erquiaga	371	Mar. 22	Russell & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Mardi	Brit.	Broker	1063	Mar. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Mecca	Brit.	Morley	678	Mar. 17	Landstein & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Norna	Brit.	Walker	606	Mar. 21	Kwok Achong	Landstein & Co.	Swatow
Ocean	Brit.	Jaques	971	Mar. 12	Remedios & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Panay	Span.	Goyenchea	500	Oct. 30	Yuen Fat Hong	Swatow	To-day
Rejantianhar	Brit.	Hopkins	838	Mar. 19	Insurance Company	Swatow	To-day
Sea Gull	Brit.	Roberts	1511	Mar. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow	To-day
State of Alabama	Brit.	Richie	1511	Mar. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Yangtze	Brit.	Schultze	782	Mar. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Zanzibar	Brit.	Fox	1460	Mar. 23	Melchers & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Sailing Vessels							
Alceste	Brit.	Trall	398	Mar. 10	Borneo Co., Limited	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Alden Bessie	Amer.	Noyes	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Alex. Newton	Brit.	Newton	308	Mar. 22	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Alice M. Minotti	Amer.	Whitmore	1100	Jan. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Angostura	Amer.	Boysen	418	Mar. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Annie M. Smull	Amer.	Packer	1053	Dec. 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
B. F. Watson	Amer.	Hawkins	993	Nov. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Chandos	Amer.	Emery	1506	Mar. 28	Naval Storekeeper	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Charger	Amer.	Harriet	1448	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Charon Wattana	Siam.	Ulrich	656	Feb. 4	Chinese	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
City of Halifax	Brit.	Elvins	880	Dec. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Coarua	Amer.	Cromwell	160	Mar. 14	Insurance Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Conchita	Span.	Arias	430	Mar. 14	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Concor	Ger.	Steffens	368	Mar. 14	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Corona	Brit.	Spence	1189	Feb. 18	Mayer & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Crusader	Amer.	Gorham	668	Mar. 14	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Edward P. Bourville	Brit.	Gorham	668	Mar. 14	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Eden	Amer.	Barnby	1181	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Eme	Amer.	Asala	773	Mar. 21	Butterfield & Swire	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Empire	Amer.	McKee	1130	Feb. 21	Messageries Maritimes	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Falcon	Brit.	Barry	798	Dec. 23	Mayer & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Freeman Clark	Amer.	Dwight	1338	Jan. 19	Battles & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Globe	Brit.	Harrison	738	Feb. 13	Mayer & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Great Admiral	Amer.	Thompson	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Guatav	Ger.	Johannsen	240	Mar. 17	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Hark Away	Brit.	Petta	773	Feb. 12	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Hai Cheong	Brit.	Kent	836	Mar. 18	Chinese	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Humboldt	Amer.	Wiley	1018	Feb. 18	Messageries Maritimes	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Ionian	Brit.	Cave	373	Nov. 24	Mayer & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Jean Pierre	Ger.	Legasse	607	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Jessie Jamieson	Brit.	West	504	Mar. 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Kalder	Ger.	Rubase	1240	Feb. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Kalaja	Russ.	Ross	690	Jan. 12	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Laughing Wave	Brit.	Staw	161	Mar. 17	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Louis Eugene	Ger.	Menard	438	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Louisa	Ger.	Sherloh	245	Feb. 1	Thos. Howard & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Maria Ravano	Ital.	Kavano	874	Mar. 23	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Maria Charlotte	Brit.	McKee	600	Feb. 28	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	McKee	197	Feb. 20	Olyphant & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Mosquito	Ger.	Stalker	187	Mar. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Nicolaus	Brit.	Clark	695	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
North Star	Amer.	Thomson	1374	Feb. 28	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Nuevo Constante	Span.	Oriarte	217	Feb. 14	Remedios & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Occident	Ger.	Reuter	248	Mar. 22	Wieler & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Onward	Brit.	Heuer	210	Mar. 8	Lane, Crawford & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Orion	Brit.	Scott	381	Mar. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
P. J. Carleton	Amer.	Ambury	986	Feb. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Quickstep	Amer.	Barnby	826	Jan. 4	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
River Lagan	Brit.	Quinn	851	Jan. 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Rubicon	Brit.	Himmson	204	Jan. 17	Mayer & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Samar	Amer.	Millar	1056	Feb. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Seamen's Bride	Brit.	Andreasen	314	Mar. 6	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Splaway	Brit.	Pringle	325	Mar. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Star of India	Brit.	Holloway	1040	Feb. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Sully	Brit.	Barr	387	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Sumatra	Amer.	Clough	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Titan	Brit.	Bakker	263	Mar. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
W. B. Gladstone	Brit.	Gallahan	584	Mar. 19	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Wage	Ger.	Zachues	1115	Mar. 1	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Wildwood	Amer.	Herriman	1089	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
WHAMPRA							
Northern Star	Brit.	Worley	327	Mar. 2	Wieler & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
West Stanley	Brit.	Sahley	993	Mar. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
CANTON							
China	Ger.	Ackermann	648	Mar. 19	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin
Chinkiang	Brit.	Ort	798	Mar. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Tientsin

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Andalous	6	Brit.	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	6034	14	800	Feb. 21	F. Durrant
Onslow	6	Brit.	gun vessel	774	8	180	Feb. 21	W. McF. Castle
Growler	6	Brit.	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 21	O. E. D. Wilcox
Hugon	6	French	man-of-war	1200	...	...	Mar. 15	M. Galache
Kwa Shing	6	Chinese	gunboat	800	...	...	Mar. 20	N. P. Anderson
Ling Feng	6	Chinese	revenue cruiser	354	2	80	Mar. 16	J. Farrow
Maggie	6	Brit.	gun vessel	774	8	180	Feb. 22	W. M. Lang
Mecance	6	Brit.	military hospital	2581	...	...	...	...
Monongahela	6	U. S.	corvette	963	11	800	Mar. 12	Wm. E. Fitzhugh
Peng-chou-hai	6	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Mar. 12	Palmer
Victor Emanuel	6	Brit.	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	250	Jan. 29	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6	Brit.	despatch vessel	550	2	250	Jan. 29	Lt.-Com. Annand

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOR.

March 18, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
China	Brit.	for Newchwang	...	...	...	...	...
*Douglas	Brit.	for Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...
E. O. Mutch	Brit.	for Kobo v. Takao	...	...	...	...	...
Older Mooyet	Brit.	for Newchwang	...	...	...	...	...
Peter	Brit.	for Amoy v. B'kok	...	...	...	...	...
Willis	Brit.	for Newchwang	...	...	...	...	...

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOR.

March 19, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Adapt	Brit.	for Newchwang	...	...	...	...	...
*Chinkiang	Brit.	for Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...
Chin-ke	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chin-tung	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dragon	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenn Castle	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hao-sau	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honan	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOR.

March 20, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Adapt	Brit.	for Newchwang	...	...	...	...	...
*Chinkiang	Brit.	for Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...
Chin-ke	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chin-tung	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dragon	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenn Castle	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hao-sau	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honan	Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 23, 1878.

At 1115 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

	Price.	Unit.
Butcher Meat.		

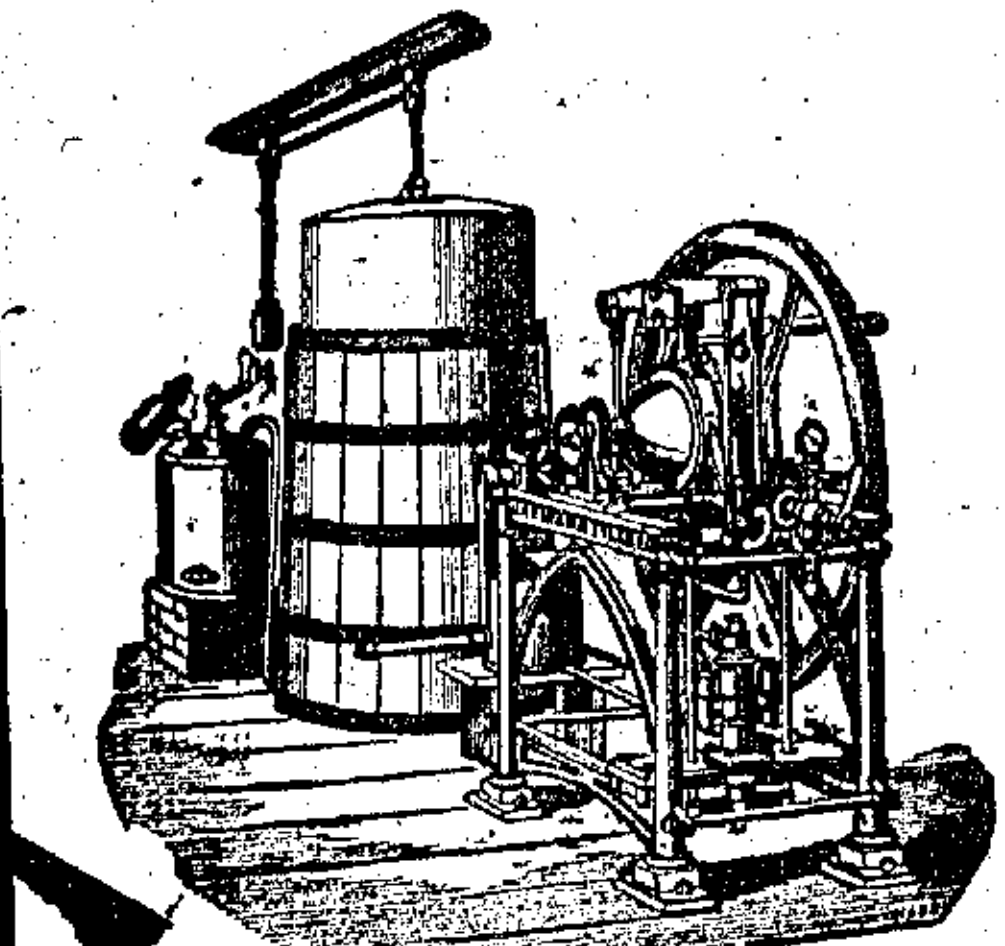
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	500	—
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	300	250
" Foochow, new, . . .	200	180
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, . . .	160	140
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130
" Roast, . . .	150	140
" Soup, . . .	100	90
" Steak, . . .	150	140
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	275
" " corned, . . .	350	320
" Head, . . .	520	450
" Heart, . . .	150	130
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	150	130
" Feet, . . . each	45	35
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60
" Tail, . . .	110	100
" Liver, . . . catty	90	80
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45
Calves' Head and Feet, set	550	450
Hams, American, . . . lb.	350	260
" Chinese, . . .	200	160
" English, . . .	350	320
Mutton Chop, . . .	170	150
" Leg, . . .	170	160
" Shoulder, . . .	135	125
" Liver, . . .	180	130
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	60	50
" Feet, . . .	160	90
" Fry, . . .	110	100
" Head, . . .	80	70
" Heart, . . . each	50	40
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60
" Liver, . . . lb.	110	100
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140
" Corned, . . .	150	140
" Leg, . . .	150	140
" Fat or Lard, . . .	120	110
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	850	820
" Heart, . . . each	50	40
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50
Smoking Pig, . . .	\$2	\$1.30
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	140	130
Veal, . . . catty	150	140

Poultry.

Capons, catty	180	170
Deer, Shanghai, alive, each	\$20	—
Ducks, catty	120	110
Eggs, Hen doz.	100	—
Fowls, catty	170	160
Geese, "	130	120
Partridges, each	300	275
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.50	1.25
Pigeons, each	150	140
Quail, "	90	80
Rabbits, live, Canton . . . "	600	500
Skupes, each	120	110
Tur, "	250	—
Turkeys, Cock, catty	400	300
" Hen, "	300	230
Wild Duck, each	40	—

Intimations.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,
Engineers and Manufacturers
OF ALL SORTS OF
SODA WATER MACHINERY,
HAYWARD MADE
OVER 2,000
OF THESE
CONTINUOUS BEAM-ACTION MACHINES



54 & 55, WHITECROSS ST., LONDON.

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicine at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

no375 1w 1t

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEY'S**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 25, EACH; AND TINS, 60, 12, 25, AND 50, EACH.

OAKKEY'S**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICITION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKKEY'S**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 60, EACH.

OAKKEY'S**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—12, 24, 48, EACH; 12, BOXES.

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP, &c.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP, &c.

Intimations.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & CO.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.
Respectfully inform their Friends
and the Public that they have
removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate
Circus, where may be seen samples
of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Ro-
gimental Messes, Hotels, Con-
fectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or
Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast,
Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam
Gauges, Vials, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,
LAMPS, and all MISCELLANEOUS
HOTEL REQUISITES.

All orders must be accompanied by a
remittance or London reference and
addressed to the office,

17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus,
LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
1678 1w 52t 1679

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
and that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was a deliberate fraud;
which he regretted and been sworn to
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; and they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the stom-
ach of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-
teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commu-
nicated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See
Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a
forgery of the Government Stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.

1de77 1w 28t 1jue78

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**CELEBRATED OILMAN'S****STORES.**

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and
Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
Yarmouth Bloaters,
BLACKWALL WHITEBREAD,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
Ham and Bacon, in Tins,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Fuddings,
LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the name of Crosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
FURNISHERS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
1878 1w 52t 1679

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of **WORCESTERSHIRE**
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,** and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, **Worcesters, Crosse and Blackwell, London,**
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

8de77

1w

52t

7de78

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.



Virginia Shag Tobacco.
Birdseye
Cut Cavendish.
Returns Tobacco.

York River Tobacco.
Carolina Rose.
Havana Tobacco.
Persian

Latakia Tobacco.
Oronoko.
Imperial
Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-
burn, Headache, Gout and
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN
and INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
And of Druggists and Storekeepers,
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA.
Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
1677 1w 52t 1678

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF

NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE
and CONVENIENT
FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,
145, New Bond-st., London,
and all
Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NOW READY.

FIENG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. REIL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION. In three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. REIL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane,
Oxford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

CAUTION.**J. & F. MARTELL'S****BRANDY.**

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: **MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,**
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.
31mr77 1w 52t 30mr78

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.
4138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.10
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

8s. TO MAKE A TON OF FINEST ICE.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES, working
continuously, and also in hot climates;
and producing from 1 ton to 24 tons of
chemically pure and transparent ice per
day, according to size. Vaass & Littmann's
Improved Ammonia System—unrivalled and
awarded the Grand Medal of Progress, at
Vienna, 1873. Household Ice Machines,
Water Cooling Apparatus for Breweries, Air-
Cooling Apparatus for Theatres, Stores,
Government and other large buildings.
Addresses for Illustrated Price Lists and
Circulars.

Messrs. **HEIDROCKE, LAUTH & Co.,**
General Agents to the Manufacturers,
35, SKEPPHING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Agents Wanted. 16mr78 1w 2t 31mr78

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS.

Largest Stock in England. Lathes,
Drills, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Screw-
ing, Punching and Shearing Machines,
Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every de-
scription, which for design and finish are
unsurpassed. Lowest prices.

SCOTT BROTHERS,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND.
16mr78 1w 4t 16ap78

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16fe78 1w 52t 16fe79

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes
many valuable remedies for human ailments, it
is a matter of certainty that in all cases where
the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is
decidedly superior to every other remedy at
present known. It will work effects such as
nothing else will produce, and it possesses the
great advantage of not causing, when its use is
relinquished, the slightest reaction or depre-
ssion.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why
is so valuable an element so little regarded and
so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which
can be given is—That a certain difficulty has
been found in its preparation. Hitherto it has
been kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has
been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric
ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in
several other substances; but however valuable
it has been found in all the hitherto known
methods of its preparation, certain irregular re-
sults have been experienced, which have led
physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and
to employ it only in extreme cases, and after
every other remedy has failed. But a chemical
process has now been discovered, by which its
available action on the human system may be
realized without any of those drawbacks which
previous modes of administration have invariably
produced.

CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold
in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be
generally known that every form where solid
particles of Phosphorus are in combination is
dangerous. It is therefore necessary that a
public should be cautioned against the use of any
preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble
in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S**PHOSPHODYNE.**

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE
REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffer-
ing from Debility, Nervous and Liver Com-
plaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria,
German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portu-
guese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian,
Hindustani, Madras, Bengalee, Chinese
and Japanese Languages, accompany each
case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing de-
mand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to
several imitations under similar names; pur-
chasers of this medicine should, therefore, be
careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's
Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that
the Directions for use are printed in all the
languages as above, without which none can
possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the
Trade Mark and Signature of Patentes.

Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and
a Spurious Imitation.

Wholesale Agents for:
Bombay Presidency D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.
R. SCOTT, THOMSON & Co., Calcutta.
" **STANFORD & Co., "**
" **BATHURST & Co., "**
" **J. CONNELL & Co., "**
" **BAIRD & Co., Madras.**
" **E. GILSON & Co., Lahore.**
" **J. MARTELL & Co., Colombo.**
" **A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.**
" **WARREN, CLARKE & Co., Shanghai.**

The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by native efforts, but
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—
is almost limitless. It is on the one hand
commands Chinese belief and interest
while on the other deserves every aid
that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials,
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial
News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the
above may be sent to
Geo. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

1677 1w 28t 1jue78

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuance of *Notes & Queries on*
China and Japan, has induced the pub-
lishers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.

The *CHINA REVIEW*, or *Notes and*
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cu-
stoms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East,"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavours
are made to present a resume in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Queries), as are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper as brief and as much to
the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August,
1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two
essays were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learn-
ed societies should subscribe to this scholar-
ly and enterprising Review. It is a fairly
paged, bi-monthly repository of what schol-
ars are ascertaining about China. The
lecture

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"YANTZSE,"
E. SCHULTZ, Master, will be
despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at
10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1878. mc24

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"CHINA,"
ACKERMANN, Master, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports TO-
MORROW, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1878. mc24

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"AMOI,"
G. H. DREWES, Master, will be
despatched for the above Port
TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1878. mc24

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamship
"AFGHAN,"
HUNT, Master, shortly ex-
pected, will have quick de-
part.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODOR JOHANNES EN-
GELBRECHT VON PUSTAU has
been authorized to sign our firm pro-
curement.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1878. ap28

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 23, *Hesperia*, German steamer,
1160, P. Paulsen, Shanghai March 19,
General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
March 23, *Yangtze*, British steamer, from
Canton.
March 23, *Amoy*, British steamer, from
Canton.
March 23, *Zanzibar*, British steamer,
1460, Gardner Fox, Saigon March 17,
Rice.—MELORES & Co.
March 23, *Marcia*, British steamer, 1060,
J. H. Broker, Saigon March 17, Rice.—
SIEMSEN & Co.
March 23, *Marie Charlotte*, French barque,
860, Mendenhall, Saigon.—CARLOWITZ & Co.
March 23, *Chinkiang*, British steamer,
788, S. M. Orr, Shanghai March 20, General.
—SIEMSEN & Co.
March 23, *Atay*, British steamer, 386,
F. Ashton, Tamsui March 15, Taiwanfo 18,
Amoy 20, and Swatow 22, General.—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23, *Chun Tung*, Chinese R. C., for a
cruise.
23, *Lorne*, for Bangkok.
23, *Flora McDonald*, for Tientsin.
23, *Lady Bowen*, for Bangkok.
23, *Wealthy Pendleton*, for Bangkok.
23, *Parce*, for Saigon.
23, *Fuyee*, for Shanghai.
23, *Friedrich*, for Bangkok.
23, *Chinkiang*, for Canton.
23, *Ajaz*, for Singapore, London, &c.
23, *Mactan*, for Amoy.

CLEARED.

Charon Swatow, for Bangkok.
Norma, for Swatow.
Douglas, for Coast Ports.
Yangtze, for Shanghai.
Amoy, for Shanghai.
Nuevo Constante, for Manila.
Esier, for Manila.
Louisa, for Haiphong.
Nicolaus, for Tientsin.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Zanzibar*, from Saigon, 30 Chinese.
Per *Marcia*, from Saigon, 28 Chinese.
Per *Chinkiang*, from Shanghai, Mr
Kuritz, and 60 Chinese.
Per *Atay*, from Amoy, &c., 1 European
deck, and 60 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ajaz*, for London, Mr and Mrs T.
Marsh Brown and family, Mr and Mrs J.
McDonald and family, Mr Bremer's 2
children, and Mr Pynn and family.
Per *Fuyee*, for Shanghai, Mr Tong King
Sing.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Zanzibar* reports:
First part fine and moderate monsoon, and
last two days fresh monsoon and heavy
sea.

The British steamer *Marcia* reports:
Strong monsoon throughout the passage.
Two seamen injured by a sea which fell on
board.

The British steamer *Chinkiang* reports:
Left Shanghai at 8.15 a.m. on 20th inst.,
arriving in Hongkong at 12.15 p.m. on the
23rd. Had moderate variable winds
throughout. Spoke S. S. *Agamemnon* from
Hongkong bound to Shanghai.

The British steamer *Atay* reports on the
22nd at 10.30 p.m., passed a French Mail
steamer from Hongkong bound to North.
In Amoy: S. S. *Hwai Yuen*, *Agamemnon*,
H. M. S. *Lepwing*, and U. S. S. *Ranger*. In
Swatow: S. S. *Hwai-yuen*, *Chinkiang*, and
Yangtze.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *Amoy*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
24th inst.
For NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—
Per *China*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
24th inst.
For SWATOW & SHANGHAI.—
Per *Yangtze*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
24th inst.
For SWATOW.—
Per *Killarney*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 25th inst.
For MANILA.—
Per ship *Humboldt*, at 3 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 25th inst.
For SAIGON.—
Per *Altona*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 25th inst.
For HOIHOW AND PAKHOL.—
Per H.I.C.M.S. *Ling Fung*, at 5 p.m., on
Monday, the 25th inst.
For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—
Per *Ocean*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday,
the 27th inst. Postage, 12 cents.
For PORT DARWIN.—
Per *Chariton*, at 11.80 a.m., on Friday,
the 29th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of Tokio
will be despatched on TUESDAY, the
26th instant, with Mails for Japan,
San Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—

11 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
11.30 a.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.
Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa
Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New
Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can
no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, March 16, 1878. mc26

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *Khuu*,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
28th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 27th instant.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 28th instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
Postage till

11 a.m. when the Post Office closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage
till

11.50 a.m. when the Mail is finally
closed.
Hongkong, March 14, 1878. mc28

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Andely* will
be despatched from Hongkong on
THURSDAY, the 4th April, with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Bata-
via, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras,
Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and
Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, April 3rd.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, April 4th.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
may be posted on payment of a
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,
until

11.30 a.m. when the Post Office closes
entirely.
Hongkong, March 22, 1878. ap4

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 26:—
Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, March 27:—
Noon.—Ocean leaves for Port Darwin, &c.
Goods per *Pat Ho* undelivered after
Noon, subject to sent and landing
charges.

THURSDAY, March 28:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, &c., at No. 10,
Seymour Terrace.
9 p.m.—Performance of "Trial by
Jury," at the Lusitano.
Brisbane leaves for Singapore, &c.
Cairnmuir leaves for Nagasaki on or
about this date.

FRIDAY, March 29:—
Noon.—*Chariton* leaves for Port Darwin.

SATURDAY, March 30:—
2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, &c., at No. 55,
Wyndham Street.
Jonian leaves for London.

THURSDAY, April 4:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, April 9:—
8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burton; The Rev. E.
Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.,
Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chi-
nese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with com-
munion on first Sunday of every month.—
Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.
10 a.m.—*Yangtze* leaves for Swatow, &c.
10 a.m.—*China* leaves for Ningpo, &c.
10 a.m.—*Amoy* leaves for Shanghai.
Goods per *Glenartney* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES,
MANUFACTURERS

OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.55 p.m.

BIRTH.

At Tientsin, on the 11th February, the
Wife of A. KNEKE, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Chefoo, on the 11th instant, ELVINA,
the beloved Wife of Edmund Cousins, aged
25 years.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

AN Imperial Edict appears in the *Peking
Gazette* of the 9th inst., reiterating the
law against the cultivation of the poppy
in the various provinces of the Empire.
It states that the severity of the present
famine in Shanxi is due, in some mea-
sure, to the cultivation of this drug in
the place of cereals; and it threatens all
those officials who shall connive at its
planting with condign punishment.

SOME private advices we have received
from Peking confirm the report of the
occupation of Kashgar by the Chinese.
Our correspondent also adds that Kuli
Beg, Yakob Khan's son, had arrived in
Russian territory. The realm of Yakob
Khan may therefore now be regarded as
conquered by the Chinese, for although
nothing definite has been announced
respecting Yarkand, the Chinese must
have passed through that place en route
to Kashgar, and no doubt the former was
subdued first. In regard to the famine,
our correspondent says that doleful ac-
counts continue to be received at the cap-
ital from Shanxi, large numbers of persons
being reported as dying there. An opium
refuge was started in the Capital on the
18th February by the Christian converts
of all the missions there. This step is
said to be a result of the Canton move-
ment and the issue of the imperial edict
in regard to opium smoking.

We publish to-day letters from one or
two correspondents in the North giving
distressing accounts of the sufferings
caused by the famine. One writer states
that the inhabitants of a town on the
confines of Shanxi were reduced to such
straits for food that a shop was opened
for the sale of human flesh. The enter-
prise appears to have been an unhappy
one both in its conception and result,
for after an existence of two days the
establishment was closed by order of the
Mandarin, and the proprietor beheaded.
Another correspondent writing from
Shantung gives an interesting account
of his work of distributing relief. The
most circumstantially terrible tale of
suffering, however, is perhaps that
forwarded by Mr Barradale from Chi-
Chen. The remark of this writer that
the village in which he was writing is
almost destroyed may seem a little

Puzzling at first, as famines themselves
neither unroof houses nor overthrow
walls. In the letter of one of the other
correspondents, however, we have an
explanation of this peculiar feature in
the ravages of the famine when he says
that the unfortunate people sold their
doors, windows, and roof-timbers for
firewood to keep themselves from starva-
tion.

It seems to us a rather singular circum-
stance that foreign feeling in this Colony,
at least among Europeans and Ameri-
cans, should in the main appear antago-
nistic to the part played by England in
the present Eastern crisis. It is true
that perhaps in the majority of instances
this feeling is not confined to England's
action in regard to Russo-Turkish mat-
ters, but rather seems to be a develop-
ment of an inherent, if mild, antagonism
to the British nation and its foreign
policy. At the present moment it is
important as well as interesting to note
how far this feeling is representative of
that of the masses of their countrymen
at home, and we have taken some trou-
ble to collect the opinions of various
continental journals upon the events
that are now disturbing Europe from
end to end. As to the opinions of the
Russian and Austrian papers there can-
not be much doubt; the majority of the
American papers appear to be as usual
against England, while we have been
unable to obtain any extracts from Ital-
ian papers expressing any definite opi-
nions upon the crisis.

None of the French papers that we
have fallen across can be regarded as
hostile in tone to Austria and England,
while many of them are strongly anti-
Russian. Take for instance the following
extract from the *Journal des Debats* of
Paris:—

In order to facilitate the task undertaken
by Prince Tcherkassky, and to render more
easy the transfer of Musulman property
into Christian hands, the Russian army
provokes and authorizes these deeds of vi-
olence. . . . The fatal and almost in-
evitable consequences of carrying on war in
this manner will be a general struggle of
extermination in Asia as well as in Europe.
We heartily congratulate the English Li-
berals and philanthropists on the results of
their foolish campaign of last year. They
have a right to be proud of themselves on
seeing the misfortunes which they, more
than any one else, have contributed to un-
chain in the East. Let them read the re-
ports of their consuls.

The only extract referring to the crisis
we have been able to cull from *La Temps*
of Paris is perhaps a little milder in
tone:—
The prolonged delay on the part of Russia
in bringing to the knowledge of the Euro-
pean Powers her demands cannot but cause
much uneasiness. It gives rise to the fear
that Russia will be too exacting. She
leaves both England and Austria, the two
Powers most directly interested, in complete
ignorance on this point.

La République Française of Paris is
very outspoken in its condemnation of
Russian diplomacy. "All Russia can
fairly claim is, it says, a money inden-
nity and all points insisted upon by her,
attacking the Treaty of Paris, must be
held as of no effect. The signatory
Powers are England, Austria, France,
Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia, and they
alone are capable of dealing with the
general interests involved."

Turning to the German papers at
our disposal we find in *Die Deutsche
Correspondenz* an article dealing with
the opinions of the German press in
regard to the Russo-Turkish war. *Die
Deutsche Correspondenz* is evidently a
pro-Russian paper itself, and therefore
is not likely to represent Turkish sym-
pathy among the journalists to be
stronger than it is.

The Press of the German Empire is by no
means at one in its feeling as to the war.
While our Government is with good reason
as favourably disposed towards the Russian
policy as the duties of neutrality permit,
and while public opinion in Germany
recognizes by a crushing majority that
Russia, though not, indeed, the most ideal
champion of humanity and civilisation,
must be regarded as a civilised European
State in comparison with Turkish barbarity,
a great number of German papers make no
secret of their Turkish sympathies. First
comes the *Ultramontane Press*, which always
aims at the opposite of the policy of the
Imperial Government, and hates the schis-
matical Russians more than the Mahomed-
dan Turks. But also a great part of the
Liberal Press in Germany has a friendly
feeling towards Turkey, and is the more
in its Liberal views. The organs of social
democracy and of Radical progress are
animated by a hatred of Russ, stronger
than perhaps exists in any other part of the
world. German Democracy lives, indeed,
in the traditions of a now distant past,
and, therefore, it is no wonder that it still
regards our relation to Russia in the same
light as at the time of the Holy Alliance,
and still looks upon Russia as the sup-
porter of European reaction to which the
powerless Germany is hopelessly given up.
Dread of the Cossacks and of the Russian
knot, which we really need not fear now
that the German Empire exists, has quite
clouded the intellects of papers of the
"good old school," such as the *Vossische
Zeitung*, the *Volk's Zeitung*, &c., and causes
them in a most indolent manner to look
upon the Crescent as a supporter of progress,
humanity, enlightenment, and civilisation,
against the barbarity and despotism of Rus-
sia. German Democracy thus gives fresh
proof how horribly involved it is in empty
phrases and old-fashioned views. Un-
fortunately, a number of moderate Liberal
papers, such as the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of
Augsburg, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, take
the same views, and act in concert with the
extreme papers on this subject. But, on
the whole, it must be admitted that the
Liberal German Press, and, of course, the
Conservative, supports Russia by an over-
whelming majority, and recognizes her not
only as a neighbour well-disposed towards
us, but also as the supporter of a relatively
greater civilisation and humanity.

Replying to this article the *Kölnische
Zeitung*, of Cologne, says: "We have
duly stigmatised the machinations of
that Power, which by its agents excited
revolutionary movements in the pro-
vinces of the Osman Empire, and by a
wanton war rendered it impossible for
the Sultan's Government to carry out
the reforms. We are certainly not among
those who allow their sense of truth and
justice to be clouded by Gladstonian
phrases. We should offend the great
majority of the German people, but es-
pecially our South German brethren, if we
were enthusiastic for Russia's 'Slavonic
Mission.'" The italics are our own.
These extracts, however, fade in vigour
before the following one from *Die Volks-
Zeitung* of Berlin:—

Russia makes her extortionate demand for
a free passage through the Straits solely for
warlike purposes. We do not believe that
there is a single nation in Europe which does
not know that England's energetic oppo-
sition to this demand is in the interest of
the entire European commerce, and we do not
doubt for one moment that not the English
nation alone will support the resolution of
the Government with all their material forces,
but that also all the nations of Europe will
support them morally. Europe's interest is
represented by England.

While undoubtedly a large number,
probably the majority, are more inclined
to write in favour of Russia than of
England and Austria, we do not find in
any German journals at our disposal a
denunciation of England and Austria's
mission that will vie in spirit and force
with the attacks upon Russia we have
just quoted.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

(By Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 21st March, 1878.

The Emperor of Russia has been asked
to reduce the war indemnity asked from
Turkey, but has refused to do so.

The indemnity is to be 300 millions of
roubles.

LONDON, 21st March, 1878.

Lord Derby has stated that England has
not demanded the admission of Greece to the
proposed European Congress on an equal
footing with the Guaranteeing Powers, but
has only asked that she shall have a hearing.
Russia has not replied respecting the peace
conditions, but unless she submits them to
the Congress it would be far better that the
Congress should not meet.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs
Turner & Co.) that the steamer *Oxfordshire*
leaves Singapore to-day, for this port.

This entertainment at the Temperance Hall
has been postponed until Monday, the 31st
instant.

MESSRS Adamson, Bell & Co., agents of
the steamer, inform us that the S. S.
Broomer Castle left Singapore for this port
to-day.

The Chinese steamer *Kwa Shing* will leave
this for Shanghai on Monday morning, and
will call at the various treaty ports between
this and Shanghai on her way up.

We are requested to state that correspon-
dence for New Zealand and Tasmania may
be forwarded by any steamer that calls at
Sydney, or even, if desired, by those that
call at Cooktown or Melbourne only, the
rates being 24 or 12 cents according to
whether the vessel is under contract or not.

At the Police Court to-day, J. da Silva
was fined \$1 for being drunk and incapable.
He had been several times previously con-
victed, once as a rogue and vagabond.
There were very few other cases, and none
were of any public interest.

THE Chinese Festival of the Ancestors'
Tombs is about to begin, and house-keepers
must prepare themselves for applications
from their servants to go home to "chih-
chin" the graves of the departed. The
proper day is the 5th proximo, but the
ceremony is kept up considerably before
and after that date.

THE *Peking Gazette* of the 10th instant,
announces the transfer of the recently-
promoted Provincial Judge of Canton,
Kwoh Ying, to a similar appointment in
Kwangsi. The vacancy is to be filled by
the present Salt Commissioner; while the
letter post is to be occupied by Ho Shao
Ying, at present one of the territorial
Taotais in Chekiang.

UNDER date of March 10th, a Peking cor-
respondent writes that quite an exodus of
the foreign community was meditated from
the capital. Mr Hart was the first to go,
followed by Mr F. E. Wright, who left for
Shanghai to succeed Mr Glover as commis-
sioner there. Mr and Mrs Mayers, and Mr
and Mrs Pirkin, from the British Legation;
Mrs von Bismarck and family, and Dr
Fretschneider, from the Russian Legation;

and two gentlemen from the French Lega-
tion,—were all to leave in a few days from
the above date.

THE story at present going the round
among the Chinese that a rich man in
Formosa has been "fined" by one of the
high officials in Fokien, in the enormous
sum of \$500,000, seems to have some
foundation, as we observe in the *Peking
Gazette* of the 24th ultimo a reference to an
item of this magnitude. On the subject
of providing further means for the relief of
the sufferers, the Government asks to be
informed whether the \$500,000 "contri-
bution" from Formosa has been made use
of, and whether it is available for the pur-
poses of relief.

As a means for raising money to aid the
terrible famine that is now raging in the
North of China, the Chinese Government
has adopted the suggestion of a few high
officials of selling the honourable decoration
of the Peacock's feather. This decoration
was originally instituted for the reward of
meritorious service on the battle-field,
somewhat akin at first to our Victoria
Cross, but gradually its value has
been much depreciated by the fre-
quency of its conferral within late years,
the internal rebellions rendering the award
necessary. This order underwent a still
greater depreciation in honour and value
when the straitened circumstances of the
country rendered it necessary to sell the
privilege of wearing this decoration in
order to raise money to meet the expenses
of putting down the rebellion in Yunnan.
Since then the sale of this Order of merit
has been resorted to, and its value has risen
in proportion to the restriction. In view
of the great necessity for funds to relieve
the famine-stricken people up North, the

appears, found another country in which to make a home. This is a Rangoon paper tell us, "in a tract of country on the north-east of Upper Burma, which belongs neither to Siam nor Burma, and over which China has never pretended to have any claims. This tract of land is ruled over by a congeries of Shan and Kachin petty chiefs, some of whom at first were inclined to oppose the Panthay settlement, but have ceased to make any opposition to it. These Panthays number nearly 8,000, and are divided into two settlements about ten miles distant from each other. They have intermarried with the women of the country, and in time will form a community among these savage tribes. Their principal occupation is agriculture, though a few of them have taken small quantities of goods from Mandalay and established the beginning of a trade with the surrounding tribes. These Panthays prefer the rude independence and freedom from taxation which they enjoy in their colony in the wilds, to immigration to either Upper or British Burma.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:—

Chi-Chen, Feb. 18th 1878.

MY DEAR MR. BARRETT,
I am writing in the heart from Chi-Chen parish. The village in which I write is simply almost destroyed. I do not exaggerate when I say half or more of the houses are wholly or partially unroofed, most of them wholly. It is pitiful in the extreme to see the very few people who are found in the streets leaning listlessly against the door-posts, pale and gaunt and hollow-eyed, scarcely able to stand or walk.

Thousands have died in the district of all ages, simply from hunger, while even the comparatively rich are reduced to severe straits. I have seen the dead lying upon the roadsides where they fell, half eaten by dogs and crows. I have seen them lying in hovels and outhouses where they had crept for shelter. I have seen whole families lying upon their kangs unable to rise, with nothing to cover them save a few old rags, and the cold at zero—with nothing saleable or eatable in the house—with walls indeed left as some protection against the wind but the roof gone from over their heads. And since I have been here this time I have seen bodies lying upon the beds where they froze to death—none looking or save the stars above, so far as they, poor souls, ever knew. It is a very real horror this famine; and though it strikes mainly at the poor, there is scarcely a man in all the entire region who is not sick at heart through its pressure.

A little snow has fallen but the prospects of next harvest are very far from bright. I am going day after day from house to house like a district or sick visitor, but I see sights such as St. Giles never saw. It is good for me. The sight of their sorrow shames me and my selfishness in mine.

Yours very heartily,

JNO. S. BARRETT.

—Shanghai Courier.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Lordship Acting Chief Justice SNOWDEN.)

23rd March, 1878.

ATTORNEY TO MURDER &c.
Regina v. Tam Acheung.

The prisoner, a young lad of about 17, was indicted on three counts for cutting and wounding his master, Tam Acheung, on the night of the 21st February 1878.

The following Jury was empanelled: Messrs D. McAllister, L. J. Lopez, C. A. B. Ebb, Wm. Dunman, H. Sheppard, V. Favre and J. A. Bogg.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillips, instructed by Mr. Sharrp, the Crown Solicitor, presented.

The prosecutor is the master of the Man Sing carpenter's shop, and the prisoner was an apprentice of his. On the 12th February the prisoner was directed to make a box, but he did the work in such a clumsy manner that the prosecutor ordered him to take the box to pieces and scolded him. The prisoner then left the shop and did not return at all. On the night of the 21st about 11.30 o'clock the prosecutor was asleep in his bed when he was awake by a blow on his head. He got up and saw the prisoner running away from the shop. He escaped that night, but was arrested the next morning. The wound though bleeding freely, was not of a dangerous character.

In summing up the case to the Jury, his Lordship observed that there was no evidence to support the first count.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty on the 2nd count. Sentence reserved.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

Regina v. Leong Afook and To Awai.

The prisoners were indicted for stealing a pillow box containing value 32.5 mace silver, a bottle of medicine, a spectacle and case, the property of Cheung A Lam, a play-actor, performing at that time in the Koshing Theatre. A second count charged the prisoners with receiving, as they were afterwards seen offering some of the things for sale.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty on the 2nd count, that of receiving. The 1st prisoner, Leong Afook, was then arraigned for two former convictions, to which he pleaded guilty.

LARCENY.

Regina v. Wong Afook.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing a piece of wood, of the most insignificant value, from Ho Acheung on the 16th March inst. A verdict of guilty was returned. He was then arraigned for three previous convictions. These he admitted, and sentence was reserved.

His Lordship said he would sentence all the prisoners on Tuesday next, to which day the Sessions were adjourned, at 10 o'clock. Favre will have to attend.

He had brought her the very things she wanted from the supper table to her safe retreat on the stairs, and she was moved to say, half laughing, "You are a man after my own heart, Mr. B." "Just what I am after," he answered, quick as flash, averting her with a graceful

China.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

Letters and gazettes have been received from Peking, bearing on the government prohibition of the growth of opium. It would seem as if the authorities were in earnest in the matter, and the question is, whether they will carry out their recent fumigations in a more practical way than hitherto. We hope to give a special account of the contents of the Gazette on the subject in our next issue.

(News.)

Tuesday's *Singpo* had an extraordinary tale of a square glass house, measuring 240 (Chinese) feet on each side, said to have been presented some time ago by the Queen to the Shanghai Polytechnic! but not sent on because of the expense of freight, for which however funds are now likely to be forthcoming! What does it mean?

CHEFOO.

11th March, 1878.

Never, within the memory of foreigners, has there been such a prolonged spell of quiet frost as we have experienced this winter. For two months the bay was never free of ice, which occasionally extended far as the eye could reach, and was so strong in the harbour that the Chinese walked to their junks as far out as the steamer-buoy. During that interval, viz. from 15th January to March, only one steamer visited us, bringing us such a quantity of reading material that it was impossible to make a commencement. As the mail bags were made to disgorge their contents, a chaotic mass was all that presented itself at first sight, and it was only after much careful selection that a clear idea as to the most important covers could be arrived at. Pile after pile of newspapers, heap upon heap of letters, not to mention circulars and trade reports, really formed a whole which it was difficult to cope; and yet we managed it, and now look greedily for more.

Business naturally is at a standstill during the most of the winter, but a good time is expected this spring. Fortunately there is no famine in this Province this year, and even on its borders the distress is reduced to a minimum. The reports from the North, on the other hand, continue to increase in the agony of detail, and we fear a terrible summer awaits some of the impoverished districts. Being no near the seat of Government, it is to be hoped that active steps will be taken by the country to alleviate the sufferings of the starving millions.

The German barque *Ceres* when entering the harbour about a month ago, got entangled in an ice floe, and became unmanageable. A breeze springing up, she was carried on the rocks at English Island, and became a total wreck. She was sold for \$442.

It is rumoured that a Foreign contractor has arranged with the Chinese authorities to complete the Forts now in course of erection on the heights around the harbour. "Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring" has advanced, and the grass is sprouting green. The blue water and the golden beach have quite a pastoral effect, and a certain mysterious symposium has established harmony amongst the sons of men, and Chefoo is a dear little, quiet little watering place, which nobody can deny.

Chefoo, 15th March, 1878.

The first steamer from Shanghai for the season was the *Chefoo* on the 11th inst., and the first from Tientsin is the *Haining* to-day.

Accounts from the North relative to the famine are full of horror. The inhabitants of Lunan-foo on the confines of Shansi were reduced to such straits, that a shop was actually opened for the sale of human flesh!

Could anything tell a sadder tale? The establishment, after encouraging cannibalism for two days, was closed by order of the Mandarin, and the proprietor benighted. The death rate in that district is estimated at 70 per cent!

The Province of Shantung, as yet, is exempt from the fate of its neighbours, but unless we get rain soon, the young wheat will suffer. Though the winter has been severe, the fall of snow has been considerable, and now that Spring is come without her early tears, there is a decided lack of moisture in the ground, which will soon tell on the crops—especially as a very hot season is expected, if we can believe the predictions of the Astronomer Royal for Scotland.—*Shanghai Courier.*

SHANTUNG.

Pang Chia-tswang, 23rd Feb.

I intended writing you before leaving home to engage in Relief work, but my last days were so full that not a few things I wanted to do had to be put off. This is a large village in the prefecture of Ngien-Hien, Teh-Chow, 40 N. S. of the latter, and 20 N.W. of the former. By these, you will be able to locate me on the map.

I am here for the purpose of trying to make good use of some of the relief money at the disposal of the Tientsin Committee. The amount I can use will only be limited by the sums placed at my disposal. I came with a little over Tls. 200, and must send for more money. I have commenced on a small scale, but in such a way that I can enlarge to any extent if funds come. I desire to carry those I take on through the crisis and save their lives, rather than take on a large number and carry them only half way through. I have begun systematic effort in seven villages, selecting by the aid of one of our most reliable preachers and one or two of the leading men of the village, including a local constable, a few of the very poorest families. I limit the number of families (or persons) beforehand, having already got a general idea of the actual destitution. Others can easily be added if necessary, and I have funds. The rate of aid given is 10 cash for adults, and 8 cash to those under 16 years old. This cash is given once in ten days, to a deputation of two or more persons from the village, who distribute it according to a list given them, containing the names of the beneficiaries and the amount of cash due each family.

25th Feb.

In the above seven villages I am giving aid to 88 families, 208 adults, and 106 children—318 persons, at a daily rate of 3,960 cash; or Tls. 80 to 100 per month. To this number I can add almost indefinitely, if money comes.

The condition of this Teh-Chow district—not to speak of others equally bad—is sad enough. Not less than two-thirds of the villages are from one-third to one-half deserted. The poor people have used up

everything, last of all selling all the wood in their mudhouses, doors, windows, roof-timbers, &c., before going out to beg.

I have recently heard that orders have been received from Peking for the immediate transportation to Shansi of 80,000 *tan* of tribute grain in store in this district, while the balance in store, 70,000 *tan*, is to be forwarded to Peking as soon as possible. The cost of transportation is so great that this means practically starving two here to save one in Shansi, which may be an economical way of decreasing the population, but does not strike one favourably as a preservative measure. But such seems to be the decree, and the grain has already begun to move.

The distress must increase for at least two months, or through March and April, if not through May as well, when the turn will come; but the improvement will be very slow at first. The people will still have nothing but leaves and roots and springing weeds to depend on till the first vegetables can be raised and the wheat is harvested. So dry was the ground when the "fall wheat" was sown, and so little rain and snow have fallen since, that the drill-seeds cannot now be traced by the line of green, but examination shows the wheat to be alive, and with fair conditions a tolerable crop may yet be harvested. For "spring wheat," one wonders whence the seed for sowing is to come, and, almost, whence the sowers, as well.

2nd March.

The country is in a very disturbed condition. The most destitute of the people have not the strength to attempt what requires much effort. But there are not a few unprincipled desperate characters, who may or may not be hard-pressed, who are ready to avail of such an emergency as the present to rob the well-to-do, or single or related travellers, or to relieve some "saviour" of his surplus goods. In two villages near by, robberies have been committed. Some of the band have been taken, but the trouble does not end. The band here does not appear to exceed 60 or 60.

P.S.—Since making the above list, I've changed and added, till now my list stands:—7 villages, 110 families, 233 adults, 94 children—327 persons. I hear of the starving, dying, dead, on all sides; but can do no more without more funds.—N. C. D. News.

PEKING.

Feb. 11th.

An important and by far one of the most stringent edicts regarding the cultivation of the poppy that this Government has ever issued, appears in the *Gazette* of the 2nd month 6th day (March 9th). Action has already been taken on Li Hung-chang's memorial regarding the stoppage of the distillation of spirits from millet, on account of the scarcity of grain. Now the poppy is being attacked, called forth by the dreadful famine that is raging, chiefly in Shansi. In regard to this famine we hear of the most harrowing details. It is calculated that already five millions must have suffered in the South of Shansi alone. It is worthy of note that the largest number of victims and the earliest victims to the famine have been the opium-smokers. This is what might have been expected, not from lack of funds but from their debilitated constitutions and consequent inability to resist the enervating effects of long-continued deprivation of food as well as the drug.

The edict just now issued speaks of the people as foolish, coveting wealth and forgetful of the injury that is being done. It is said that Shansi being mountainous, there is barely sufficient arable land on which to cultivate the cereals for its own wants. There can therefore be no superfluous grain which could be stored up against years of drought. How much greater must the deficiency be if the poppy be cultivated? Therefore it is hereby enacted that for the future, the cultivation of the noxious drug must cease. The Government calls upon the heads of clans and of villages to exert themselves in putting down the growth. The responsibility is to be thrown on their shoulders, and if the people refuse to listen to them, the officials are to be informed and punishment meted out to the offenders. If the heads of families and headmen of villages wink at its cultivation, and fail to give information or take action, they likewise are to be severely punished. If the local officers show any dereliction of duty, they are to lose their posts. This edict is issued not only for Shansi but the whole of China.—N. C. D. News.

THE STEAMER RACE TO TAKU.

The excitement manifested for some hours before the start of the squadron from Shanghai for Tientsin, on the morning of the 9th instant, appears to have been maintained throughout the voyage to Taku, where the race may be said to terminate, though of course honours are counted by the steamer which first threads the mazes of the Peiho and moors first alongside the band of the dusty Settlement of Tientsin. The start from Shanghai was made at about 5.30 on the morning named, and although eight steamers were anchored, five only appear to have taken part in the race, viz. the C. C. R. No. 1, *Apin*, *Haining*, and *Taku*; and the C. M. S. N. Co. *Pang-shun* and *Pantah*. The order in which they got underweigh was—*Taku*, 1; *Pang-shun*, 2; *Haining*, 3; *Pantah*, 4; and *Apin*, 5. They steamed along in this order until reaching the north end of Bush Island, where the *Pang-shun* passed the *Taku*, and off Drinkwater Point the *Pantah* took second place. The two leading steamers now seem to have made a race of it between themselves, for no other changes were apparent; the other three vessels maintaining their positions. The *Pang-shun* however, had to yield the laurel of victory to the *Pantah*, which vessel arrived at Taku bar on the afternoon of the 11th instant, a bare quarter of an hour in advance of her. The *Taku* arrived next, 2½ hours after the *Pang-shun*; the *Haining* followed, 8½ hours after the *Taku*; and the *Apin* 8½ hours after the *Haining*. It was thus seen that the race of 700 miles was pretty closely contested; but it should be mentioned that the *Pantah* and *Pang-shun* were "lying light," each drawing only ten feet, whereas the *Taku* drew 18 feet 6 inches, the *Apin* and *Haining* being correspondingly deep.

Contrary to expectation, the weather at Taku was found to be unseasonably warm, and the Peiho clear of ice! It appears that about a week before the arrival of the squadron, the cold showed signs of giving, and this, coupled with one or two high tides, so broke up the ice that it was nearly all swept away in one night, leaving the river open to navigation at a much earlier period than is usually the case. Indeed, it is said that such an early and sudden break-up

had never before occurred within the memory of the oldest foreign resident at Taku or navigator of the Peiho.

The *Pantah* and *Pang-shun*, therefore, drawing light, were at once enabled to cross the bar, and proceeded on to Tientsin. Steaming up the Peiho, the *Pantah*, it is said, collided with and sank a junk, doing some damage to her own bow. The *Pang-shun* was the first steamer to arrive at Tientsin. The other three steamers crossed the bar on the next tide.

The C. N. Co.'s steamers *Kochow*, *Chefoo*, and *Neuchwang*, although started at nearly the same time as the five above-named, do not appear to have taken part in the race.

On the return voyage to Shanghai, the *Pang-shun* started some hours before the *Taku*, but was detained on the bar, which allowed the latter to come up with her. She crossed at about eight p.m. on the 13th, and the *Taku* half-an-hour later. The *Taku* passed the *Pang-shun* fifty miles to the southward of the S. E. Promontory, and gradually increased her lead until she arrived at Shanghai, which port she reached at 4.15 on the Saturday morning, the *Pang-shun* arriving about three quarters of an hour later. The *Pantah* and *Haining* were also to have left Tientsin on the 13th; but they did not call at Chefoo. The *Apin* did not leave Tientsin till 11 a.m. on the 14th, and arrived at Shanghai yesterday morning, having made the run in 60 hours.

But by a strange reversal of the usual course of events on the reopening of the Tientsin trade, the passage up the Peiho was on this occasion first made by the sailing vessel *Hedvig*, Captain John Davey, belonging to Mr. Nils Möller—the *Hedvig* being snugly moored at Tientsin three days before the steamers started from Shanghai. The *Hedvig* was followed by others of Mr. Möller's ships, the last of which arrived on the 8th inst.—the day the steamers commenced their voyage. But Captain Davey shall tell his story in his own words:—

I never saw the least sign of any ice during the passage. When we arrived at the bar the ice was two feet thick in the river, but the weather was very warm during the day, and on the 4th instant the ice commenced to break up at Tientsin. On the 5th, the weather being very fine, of course I was anxious to be at Tientsin first; and thinking it too much risk to send the *Hidra* into the river, made up my mind to chance it with the *Hedvig*. I lined the bows with poles, and having the towboat ahead we started. To our surprise there was very little ice in the river, and what there was had all drifted on to the banks, and we arrived safely in Tientsin on the 6th instant, with not even a scratch on the copper. The *Lulu* came in on the 8th, and the *Hidra* the same day; the *Charley* arrived on the 9th; all well, except the *Lulu*, a junk having run into her off the Promontory, but ten dollars will repair all damage.—N. C. D. Daily News.

TURKISH Versus MUSCOVITE LIBERALISM.

As to Turkish and Muscovite Liberalism, be it remembered that when the Russian Government was not ashamed to ask of the Sublime Porte the extradition of hundreds of political offenders, the Divan refused firmly to grant this request. The Moslem is beyond comparison more tolerant towards the Christians than Russia, who through all Poland and Lithuania, is destroying the Catholic churches, hanging, imprisoning, sending to Siberia the Catholic clergy, and in her attempt to convert them to the Greek creed, has, during the last few years, murdered under the whips of Cossacks more of Catholic peasants, faithful to their religion, than the Bash-Bazouks had massacred of Christians in Bulgaria. The Turks are not the enemies of education. They have not destroyed any university in the Christian provinces of their empire. The Muscovites, on the contrary, have suppressed all the academies and superior schools in Poland and Lithuania. In the middle ages there were seven universities in Poland; now there are but two, and these are not in Russian, but in Austrian Poland. The Turks do not force the Serbians and Bulgarians to speak Turkish; but the Russians prohibit the Poles from speaking Polish. The latter are heavily fined when found speaking their own language. They are mulcted as long as they have any property left, and when they have been deprived of all their possessions, they are thrown into prison and sent to Siberia, from which no one returns; and so men are persecuted for speaking their native language, and knowing no other. As regards individual liberty, the liberty of the press, and the right of speech, such things do not exist under the most despotic tyranny of the government of Czarland; any man, under any other rule, even in prison, is really freer than the Pole in his own home. The Turkish Bash-Bazouks within the present century have killed some thousands of Bulgarians. But the Russian Bash-Bazouks have murdered at least a million of Poles within the present century, and only since the massacre at Praga. The Turkish Bash-Bazouk commits massacres, while the Russian Bash-Bazouks massacre and torture. While the Turkish Bash-Bazouks are counted by thousands, the Russian are reckoned by millions. The Turkish Bash-Bazouks are a handful of irregulars; the Russians are regular soldiers and civil officials. The real atrocities in Bulgaria were committed under excitement and fear of a general rising. The Russian atrocities are systematically and uninterruptedly committed in time of peace.

OLEOGRAPHS AND PICTURES.

Even the veriest dabbler in art would undertake to discriminate, without a moment's hesitation, between real oil paintings and oleographs. There is, remarks the *Globe*, a want of texture, a crudeness of colouring, and a harshness of outline about these imitations which most people imagine they can recognise at a glance. This is true enough with regard to the common sorts of oleographs, but it appears that some of the more finished productions can scarcely be distinguished from genuine works of art. A case just decided in a provincial court went hinged entirely upon the question as to whether certain pictures were copies in oil of well-known paintings, or merely oleographs touched up by hand. In support of the latter theory an expert was called in the person of a picture dealer. After minutely examining the works he pronounced them to be unmistakable oleographs, and in justification of this opinion pointed out that when the pictures were held up to the light the canvas was transparent in parts where it would have been perfectly opaque in an oil painting. This conclusive evidence seemed to settle the question; when as equally

experienced expert was called on the other side, in the person of the very artist who had sold the pictures. He declared them to be genuine copies, wrought by his own hand, and offered to operate upon them with turpentine on the spot. If hand painted, the canvas would be almost cleansed by this summary process, whereas oleographs would be little affected. The evidence being thus equally balanced, the judge called in another expert to give a casting vote, and as he was sure both works were paintings, the case went in favour of the side which supported that theory. Perhaps, however, if a fourth expert had been asked to express an opinion, it would have gone the other way. At all events, the conflict of experienced authorities in this instance goes far to prove that the oleographic process is threatening to abolish the vocation of the picture copyist. It obtains almost the same results at about a third of the cost, and when further perfected, it will probably secure a more exact copy than even the most expert hand could make.

MONTENEGRIN MARCHING.

In a recently published account of the Montenegrin army, some details are given of extraordinary marches which have been made by its soldiers during the present war with Turkey. Before the battle of Butchidol, the forces engaged had marched for fourteen hours, across country, over hill and dale, having, moreover, previously been under arms for six hours. On this occasion the men had not a mouthful of food from daybreak until midnight; the day was intensely hot, the country traversed was mountainous and difficult, and yet not a man was left behind. When marching from place to place, the Montenegrins never follow the roads, but move straight across country. Although heavily laden, the men easily climb the steepest rocks or descend the most precipitous slopes. Besides their weapons they carry invariably a "torba" and a "struka." Their arms consist usually of a rifle, a cutlass and a revolver or brace of pistols. The "torba," or bread bag, contains generally an enormous loaf of bread, biscuit, a flask and a reserve of cartridges. The ammunition for immediate use, as well as money and any other small articles, are carried in a belt. The "struka" is a large, heavy plaid, which serves as a cloak, a rug or a covering. When it rains, and the army is halted, the soldier wraps up his head in his "struka," rolls it round his body, puts his gun in its leather case and lies down and sleeps, heedless of the weather.

Miscellaneous.

THE Crown Prince of Austria seems to be a very modest and unassuming young man. It appears that he is highly offended if anyone—no matter who—ventures to remain seated in his presence. And last week, the *World* states he sent word to say that he would come if it were settled that he was to lead the Duchesses of Marlborough to dinner, taking precedence of the Lord-Lieutenant! The amiable youth was told that etiquette would not permit of the arrangement he proposed, and he did not go. This is a fact. It is the total absence of this absurd hauteur that contributes more than anything to the popularity of our English Princes.

It was officially stated in the Roumanian Parliament on Feb. 7 that the Government had refused to agree to the Russian overtures for the retrocession of Bessarabia; whereupon both Houses passed a vote declaring their resolve to maintain the territorial integrity of the country, and not to sanction any scheme of alienation or accept any compensation.

LONDON correspondent of the New York Times: The Crimean war cost Great Britain 100,000 men and \$450,000,000. When she left off she was best prepared to go on. She asked no money indemnity; she asked for no territory; she bound there are but two, and these are not in Russian, but in Austrian Poland. The Turks do not force the Serbians and Bulgarians to speak Turkish; but the Russians prohibit the Poles from speaking Polish. The latter are heavily fined when found speaking their own language. They are mulcted as long as they have any property left, and when they have been deprived of all their possessions, they are thrown into prison and sent to Siberia, from which no one returns; and so men are persecuted for speaking their native language, and knowing no other. As regards individual liberty, the liberty of the press, and the right of speech, such things do not exist under the most despotic tyranny of the government of Czarland; any man, under any other rule, even in prison, is really freer than the Pole in his own home. The Turkish Bash-Bazouks within the present century have killed some thousands of Bulgarians. But the Russian Bash-Bazouks have murdered at least a million of Poles within the present century, and only since the massacre at Praga. The Turkish Bash-Bazouk commits massacres, while the Russian Bash-Bazouks massacre and torture. While the Turkish Bash-Bazouks are counted by thousands, the Russian are reckoned by millions. The Turkish Bash-Bazouks are a handful of irregulars; the Russians are regular soldiers and civil officials. The real atrocities in Bulgaria were committed under excitement and fear of a general rising. The Russian atrocities are systematically and uninterruptedly committed in time of peace.

THE DANGERS OF CHILDREN'S PARTIES.—The medical officer of health for Marylebone, Dr. Whitmore, has just issued his monthly Report as to the health and meteorology of that parish for December, and in it deals with what he considers the pernicious practice at this festive season of the year of parents giving children's parties. Dr. Whitmore observes—"These interesting little gatherings, which, by the way, are productive of much greater enjoyment to the parents than to the children themselves, are not unfrequently the means by which certain infectious diseases, and probably whooping-cough, are spread. A lady recently gave a small 'children's party,' at which some fifteen or sixteen little ones were present. Amongst them was a little boy who was observed to cough violently, and who, it was afterwards ascertained, was suffering from whooping-cough. Of all the children present on that occasion, it is already known that twelve have taken the disease, as well as two housemaids who were in attendance, and I am informed that in three or four of the cases there are dangerous complications which may cause fatal results." Dr. Whitmore, in a foot-note, adds—"Since writing the above two of the children have died from the disease." He concludes by remarking—"A great mistake is made by supposing that whooping-cough is not infectious as well as contagious; it is undoubtedly both, and for that reason all children suffering from it should be isolated from others that are healthy."

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. W. H. Gladstone went to Boppell Park estate, near Tulse Hill station, on Feb. 2, to witness the operation of a patent steam tree-feller. A tree with diameter of 3 ft. 1 in. and 2 ft. 3 in. was brought down in four minutes—work which would, Mr. Gladstone thought, have occupied an expert woodcutter a whole day. The right hon. gentleman gave his opinion to the persons who stood around him as to the resistance offered to the axe by various sorts of wood. Spanish chestnut, he said,

was the "pleasantest," and yew the "most horrible" to the woodcutter.

During the progress of a sculling handicap by members of the Octopus Rowing Club last week, James Tester, one of the scullers, came into collision with a ballast-barge off the Point at Putney, his boat was overturned, and he was drowned.

THE *Bristol Mercury* reports that another Welsh fasting girl has come to light. Her name is Morgan. She is about fifteen years of age, and is said not to have eaten nor drunk anything since the 30th of October last.

"When I die," said a married man, "I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.

OF INTEREST TO BUYERS OF OIL.—Owing to the long experience of the Dovec Manufacturing Co., their extensive facilities, and the magnitude of their business with all parts of the world, the brand of "Dovec's Brilliant Oil," has come to have a world-wide reputation. Manufactured always in the same refinery, (the largest of the New York Refineries), in the same manner, and to stand the same tests, this brand of burning oil possesses an uniformity of excellence that recommends it to all buyers and consumers of oil. On this account, many imitations of this well-known brand have been attempted and put upon the market, and it is well for buyers to assure themselves of the genuineness of the burning oil they buy, by seeing in every instance that the word "Dovec's" is on the cans and on the can.—*Adv.*

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUICKSTEER, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.
LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain Scholier.—Edward Scholier & Co.
NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain J. A. Thompson.—Order.
P. J. CARLETON, American barque, Capt. J. A. Amshurg.—P. & O. Co.
LOBBE, British steamer, Captain Wm. McCulloch.—Messrs. & Co.
KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain H. O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
RAJANATTIANUBAH, British str., Capt. Geo. T. Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.
ACCIDENT, British barque, Capt. Reuter.—Chinese.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 23, 1878.
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$680 a 562½; credit, —
" Old Patna, cash, — None
" credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 550 a 562½; credit, —
" Old Benares, cash, — None
" credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 710
" credit, 715
" Allowance Teels, 6 a 20
" Old Malwa, cash, —
" credit, —
" Allowance Teels, —

QUICKSILVER, ... 62½ a 63½
SALTPETRE, ... 6½ a 6½

Exchange.

Bank on demand, ... 3/10½
" 30 days sight, ... 3/10½
" 6 months sight, ... 8/11½
Credits, ... 3/11½ a 3
Documentary, 6 months sight, ... 3/11½ a 3
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 223
Calcutta, ... 223
Shanghai, demand, ... 72½ a 7
" 30 days, ... 72½ a 7
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... 8.50
Sycee, ... 8.50
Mexicans, ... 1½ p. o. pm.
Gold Leaf, ... 26.30
English Sovereigns, ... 5.03
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.03
Discount, ... 7 to 8 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 55 p. prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,800
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,200
Chinese Insurance Co., \$250
Yankee Ins. Assoc., Tls. 625
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 960
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$690
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 1 % prem.
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., \$16 p. dts.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 22
Hongkong Hotel Co., 875
China Sugar Refining Co., par.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$105.
Do. of 1877

Portfolios.

A NEGRO FARM SONG.

Now de rain am comin' at last,
An' de long droum time is past,
An' de grass am comin' fast,
In de shower;
An' de mornin'-glory brier,
An' de pusley's growin' higher
Ebery hour.

Onions—Oh, darkey, mind dis warnin';
You won't hab long to play,
For dem glories in de mornin'
Bring troubles all de day.

Oh, de cabbage laugh to-day,
An' de squashes sing an' play,
An' dem taters grow away—
Out de row;

But de oucklebrans am springin'
An' de debil's seed am bringin'
Work and woe.

Now, darkey, shure's you born,
Massa Reuben's early horn,
Will call you in dat corn
Wid de plough;

For de rag-weeds am a-loomin',
An' dem May pops am a-bloomin'
Tell you now!

Oh, de rain-crow call de rain,
For de white folks good and gain,
But de darkey's work in pain
Mo' and mo';

For de coffee-wood am smilin',
An' dat cotton-field am spillin'
For de hoe.

Tank de Lor', He know de best,
For de parchin' crop am blest,
An' de darkey's hab some rest,
In de shower;

But dat mornin'-glory brier,
An' dat pusley's growin' higher
Ebery hour!

THE PALMER'S VISION.

Noon o'er Judea! All the air was beating
With the hot pulses of the day's great heat;
The birds were silent, and the rill retreating
Shrank in its covert and complained apart.

When a lone pilgrim, with his sori and burden,
Drops by the wayside weary and distressed,
His sinking heart groans faithless of its
guardian—
The city of his recompense and rest.

No vision yet of Galilee and Tabor!
No glimpse of distant Zion throned and
crowned!
Behind him stretched his long and useless
labor,
Before him lay the parched and stony
ground.

He leaned against a shrine of Mary, casting
Its halm of shadow on his aching head,
And worn with toils and faint with cruel
fasting,
He sighed, "O God! O God, that I were
dead!"

"The friends I love are lost or left behind
me;
In penury and loneliness I roam;
These endless paths of penance choke and
blind me;
Oh come and take thy wasted pilgrim
home!"

Then with the form of Mary bending o'er
him,
Her hands in changeless benediction stay-
ed.

The palmer slept, while a swift dream up-
bore him
To the fair paradise for which he prayed.

He stood alone wrapt in divinity wonder;
He saw the pearly gates and Jasper walls
Informed with light, and heard the far-off
thunder
Of chariot wheels and mighty waterfalls!

From far and near, in rhythmic pulsations
Rose on the air the noise of shouts and
peals;
And through the gates he saw the ransomed
nations
Marching and waving their triumphant
palms!

And white within the thronging Emphyrean,
A golden palm-branch in his kindly hand,
He saw his Lord, the gracious Galilean,
Amid the worship of his myriads stand!

"O Jesus! Lord of glory! Did me enter!
I worship thee! I kiss thy holy rod!"
The pilgrim cried—when from the burning
centre
A broad-winged angel sought him where
he stood.

"Why art thou here?" in accents deep and
tender
Outspoke the messenger. "Dost thou not
know
That none may win the city's rest and
splendor
Who do not out their palms in Jericho?"

"Go back to earth, thou pilgrim, empty-
handed!
"Go back to hunger and the tolls of
way!"
Complete the task that duty hath command-
ed,
And win the palm thou hast not brought
to-day!"

And then the sleeper woke and gazed around
him;
Then springing to his feet with life re-
newed,
He spurned the faithless weakness that had
bound him
And facing on his pilgrimage pursued.

The way was hard and he grew halt and
weary,
But one long day, amid the evening hours,
He saw beyond a landscape gray and dreary
The sunset flame on Salem's sacred towers!

O falling soul that reared with this story,
Lingering through pain for death's benign-
ing balm,
Think not to win a heaven of rest and glory
If thou shalt reach its gates without thy palm!

—J. G. Holland, in *Midwinter Scribbles*.

POLLY LORPIS BONNET.

BY N. WATER SWAN.

The candle lamp above the bar door had
affected a nimbus in the fat mist rolling up
from the river, and the rival inn was simi-
larly asserting its claims upon the consider-
ation of such night travellers as might
happen to pass, when the bar door opened
suddenly, and Jimmy Plunkin walked in.

negative and barren, a face that it gave
the look of having been remodelled to fit
some afterlife that was waiting it. The
expressionless eyes were so in harmony
with the ponderous features and the angular
jaws—there was such a silence in it, may be
such a depth—that it looked like a worn-
out thing that had fought with and wrestled
back all treacherous expressions. If any
one had asked who Jimmy Plunkin was he
would have had for reply that he came from
Adelaide some years ago, and knocked
down £200 at Lorpip's counter. Plunkin
noted on the company like a new sensation,
as he stood looking against the fire, his
broad back and huge legs steaming, and his
white face looking out from the shadow of
his sudden hat-leaf.

"Bravo, Jimmy Plunkin, old man!
When did you come in?" shouted the few
vulgar not too thick for articulation.
"What are ye goin' to drink? Dash it all,
Jimmy, name yer pison."

The warm-hearted landlord's eyes
brightened at the revival, as he welcomed
the prodigal to a farther drain on his excel-
lent liquors. He stood waiting with a dirty
glass. Plunkin nodded, and a large al-
lowance of rum was placed before him.

"Here's luck, boys,"
Resuming his position, he relaxed into
silence, and stood steaming and lowering
as before.

"Come on, Plunkin, let's have a song."
"Yes, Plunkin's song; Plunkin's our
man; our side of the house for Plunkin,"
from those of the musically-inclined.

But Plunkin was looking straight before
him through the doorway at the dark night.
There could be heard from below the
grumbling of the rolling river and the
moanings of the dying wind.

"Now then, Plunkin!"
"Shut up yer infernal row! D'ye hear
that?"

His head was half turned upon his
shoulder in the act of listening, though his
small eyes looked round those present with
a curious questioning.

"D'ye hear that, you fellows? There it
is again. Some one in the river. Hiss! It
is some of the men row to their feet. The
clock throbbed its ticks as though it had
heart disease, and the snoring and in-
coherences of the drunken made the pause
painful. Living through and over that
pause as its creator and fashioner was
Plunkin's forbidding face.

And then came up, apparently borne on
the dissipating mist that the wind was
puffing before it like clouds from a smoker's
mouth, something like a jerking cry for
help. It might have been a cry or a bird
hoot, or any of the many noises from the
stream, or any other kind of unusual sound
born of the night, but it barely struck on
the ear again before Plunkin's voice fell on
the listeners.

"Bring out yer lanterns, Lorpip. Quick,
man. Some one's drownin'. D'ye hear?
—drownin'!"

The revellers rose and stood waiting and
bewildered, not well knowing what to do;
they as still as when in the pause of listen-
ing they heard the cry; all waited for the
lead of the speaker. The lanterns came
hurriedly, and the men trooped out behind
their bearers. There was nothing but
darkness and the sound of water. A way
below were the gurgling and splashings of
the stream. Above was the sky, clouded
to blackness; around and below their feet
were pools, catching glimpses of the lights
and throwing back hurried reflections like
fallen stars. There was nothing to be seen
of this most forlorn hope but the leaders
hurrying with the lights on their heads
and breasts; all was dark but the reflecting
blots of water splashing about the heavy
trappings of the silent figures following
them. They came to the river in silence,
and closed up on its foaming before the
followers of the lanterns spread out to peer
at the froth and bubbles dancing against
the obstructing trees on water that had
the appearance of ink. The men ranged up-
wards and downwards for a while, almost sobred,
anxiously waiting and willing, as Plunkin
waded in breast high, holding his lamp on a
level with his lifeless face, while curiously
scanning the surface of the stream.

"Here, some one,"
Long Harry, who had been engaged
earlier in the evening doing battle with the
obstinate incoherence of the ember,
stepped into the water and waded to his
side.

"Hold the light well in my direction."
"All right, old boy; what d'ye see?"
The man had struck off where the waters
were silent and swift.

"Keep the light against the light!"
The next instant he had disappeared,
and a heavy log swept over the spot with
the speed of an arrow.

"Against the log," resumed the face as
it rose to the surface; "there's something
bobbing there."

Plunkin tried to say more but he was
borne downwards by the rush in company
with the froth and bubbles swirling past and
eddying amongst the hissing at the great
river that lay across, half covered by the
river. The water throbbed at the feet of
the men standing in the darkness. All saw
the launch of the swimmer, knowing his
skill and strength, and when his head rose
out of the track of light the dandles threw
they listened greedily for the next direc-
tions. The points of light moved down-
wards and struck the old trunk here and
there, groping to fall on the head of Plunkin.
They placed their way trembly like
quivering spears into the murk, and were
thrown back again by the sudden water.
There was a long bank of foam, white as
suds, where it dashed on timber, but the
froth lay remained unbroken.

"Ooo-ee!"

The two who carried the lanterns gripped
hands with the rest, and from the end of
the human chain on the bank waded in to
their necks to throw the level light the
better in the direction of the call.

"That'll do; keep as ye are, lads,"
Again the face, as white as the foam, was
seen just beyond the river bed, where a
calm pool revolved quietly.

"One of you fellows run for the rope in
the stable."

The little Jew pedlar, who had been
cursing volubly with the view of preserving
his presence of mind, dropped out of the
line of men like a broken link, and placed
up through the mist towards the hotel lights.
In the one direction the retreating feet were
spattering dimly over the peaking plain,
in the other the dark human chain stood
waiting like a basilisk stretching into the
river. With its two glowing eyes grimly
steadfast contemplating them, was the
corpse-like face of Jimmy Plunkin, keeping
time to the dawning of the froth that stretched
out before him like a rope of wool.

"All right, Jim! Keep steady!"
"Who's gone for the rope?"
"Is the ladder, boy? ye found any-
thing?"

There came no answer but hissing, and
nothing could be seen but the rising and
falling of the face, on which a struggling
ray at intervals accomplished a glint out of
the eyes, or a flicker on the hairy throat
below it—a longer time of silence and wait-
ing that would have been believed possible.
"What did ye see, man?"
The face continued as impressionless as
before.

"I can hear him flummikin' back,"
came from a sturdy sailor, with the shoulders
and arms of a Titan. "Now then, lads,
this way; an' we'll rifle that turnip of
yours when we get back. Ahoy there, look
out beyond!"

He was coiling the rope while speaking,
and the hempen circle whistled across the
waters, settling on Plunkin's head with the
fall of a whiplash, seeming by the glimmer
to have divided the features with the fold
that fell on them. Nothing but froth for
one instant, and the face in the black eddy
the next, bobbing in its ghastly automatic
fashion, while the churned water gloomily
roared out a volume of sound away down
the banks, as Plunkin's voice shot over
once more.

"Now lads, pull steady, and keep the
rope taut. Haul! Off!"

As they pulled the man across, the wretch-
ful scum beside the half-merged tree was
out by his shoulders or throat, or by his
arms buffeting to keep the surface against
the sucking current and the boiling, hurrying
river, bearing its mottled potholes in rush-
ing haste to the greedy sea. And when he
found his feet, and stood up, with the water
streaming from his flaccid hair and his big
shoulders, there rose a cheer in the darkness
round the twinkling candles that drove
away the voice of water, and ran up
hoarsely to Mr Lorpip's hotel.

Jimmy Plunkin, doing in his chair by
the fire and anatomizing the cry that
dropped him of custom, heard it. Mrs
Lorpip, who had rippled back hair, and
even teeth like little chisel points, heard it.
The proprietor's wife sat straight to listen with
a puzzled expression, and hastily opened the
window of the ruddy room where she sat,
to see two faint lights glimmering at her
through the mist surrounded by a chorus of
voices and the tramp of feet hurrying back
to the big fire in the bar below.

"So you see nothink, Jimmy Plunkin,
eh?"

The swimmer was standing with his back
to the gaping fireplace, half invisible in an
atmosphere of steam that was curling about
him in vaporous wreaths. He looked with
a quick glance round the men and at the
host, who was waving his hands together,
and smiling a welcome back to his
dirty door. The man spoke out of the
vapour slowly and sullenly—

"Wot I see ain't nothink to you fellows;
it might be to Lorpip there, but it ain't to
you. Wot made me take to the Mitrwear
on sich a night were I see, when I
ran down, an' you fellows followed, I think
I hear the voice again, an' I run with my
lantern up to my middle. Ye know this?"

Plunkin poked himself in a new position,
and threw a yawn into his voice, that he
might appear by no means concerned at the
event in which he had been the principal
actor.

"Know it! Didn't we see ye strike out
like a Newfoundland dog. Why ye were off—"

"Shut up, Brown. Go on, Jimmy; we
all on us saw ye, old man. Well, the
light afore me, and sees something float-
ing down wot wasn't a stick—looked like skir-
mors, an' I watched it to the log, an' flung
off, givin' the lantern to Harry, there.
Eh, Harry?"

"Correct."
"I cut across to the elbow, where the
water was calm, eh?"

"Y'd."

"An' sees something gettin' sucked under,
wot I freezes on to."

Plunkin was speaking so slowly that he
suggested the idea of having forgotten the
connection of the occurrences, and now and
then, when the mist rose about his head, he
turned to look at a man sitting in a corner
made by the bar counter with the wall.
Lorpip was nearly before him.

—but the beggarly river pulled so
hard that it nearly took me with the thing.
Wot that thing were I don't mean for to
say; nor I don't pretend for to say I hev
any idea of it yekesomere. I was sayin'
the water sucked the thing away; but I
kep' hold of wot I caught, and hev it now.
Eh, lads?"

"That's right, Jim; y' hev it now. Well
done. Show it, lads!"

With another look that took in the faces
of his listeners, his rapid eyes travelled to
the corner man, who was now standing
listlessly beside the counter. Lorpip was
leaning over it. The bearded face before
the fire had closed in a circle round the
speaker.

"This here is wot I pulled at from the
thing that floated down, an' which I don't
pretend to know wot it was—mind that, ye
hear, boys."

"All right; show it."

He felt hurriedly in the breast pocket of
his coat, and remained thus fumblingly for
a time, then pulled out something soaked
with water, which he held up on one hand,
while he restored it to the shape of a calico
bonnet with the other.

"That there is wot I pulled off, boys.
Ye saw the whole thing yerselves, an' ye
can bear me out."

"Some poor devil of a woman got swept
down. Maybe Jim Gowler's wife about,
but she didn't wear them kind."

Lorpip, leaning among the glasses, never
changed his position, but his eyes grew un-
naturally large, and he stared at the bon-
net with as frightened and set a face as
though fascinated by a ghost. The silent
man strode forward from the corner, and
pushing his arm into the ring of hands,
snatched the trophy from Plunkin.

You see that, Lorpip?"

The host might have been some graven
image of fallen humanity for all the atten-
tion he gave to the question.

"Wot ye say, man? tell your wife there's
more than one bonnet like this. Wot ye
say! Take the thing with you. Your
daughter is up with her mother now, help-
ing her to sew, I'll be bound. As sure as
my name's Dundas I'll shake sense into you
if you don't go."

Lorpip slowly took the bonnet and stag-
gered away.

To those who were sufficiently calm or
sober for the detection there seemed nothing
strange about the half-told event than the
intense excitement in the faces of Dundas.
Dundas was the only man who had fought
Plunkin, and beaten him. He was the only
man of this respectable locality, so far as
was generally known, who did not get
drunk. If a letter had to be written, or
accounts made up, Dundas was applied to
in these times of need. It was therefore

that he was wildly in love with the nursery
governess at old Flicker's station; so a way
was made respectfully for him, when he
turned again from the counter, and stood
before Plunkin, whose steam by this time
had all dissipated, leaving him hulking and
bored before his question. Dundas spoke
slowly and sullenly, as if a stillness so un-
usual had fallen that the shuddering of the embers
startled the group.

"You say you saw her floating down?"
"No, I didn't." Plunkin laughed in, as
cutting away the rest of the sentence, what-
ever it might be. "I said I saw it; not
that it was. I wouldn't pretend to say, no
more nor the child unborn."

"It was close to the surface?"
"Close to the surface, or how could I see
it, eh? Eh, lads? He thinks to trap me.
Wot are ye cross-examinin' me about, boys?
Plunkin looked up from Dundas's feet to
the others of the group.

"How could you see it float down to the
log if it was only near the surface?"
"Eh! I see it go past with the lantern in
that direction, that's wot I said. Isn't that
wot I said, honour bright—you're witness,
men? Isn't it now, come?"

"You pulled the bonnet off her?"
"I pulled the bonnet off it."
"Did it come off gradually?"
"Gradually, no. Come with a chuck."
"Then how is it the strings that tie it on
are not broken?"

Dundas repeated the question slowly.

"How do I know? I didn't see her had
under water a-lookin' at it. It was in
enough of this suspicious. If a man is to
be suspected for jumpin' into a river at
night, as a rule, as a rule, as a rule, as a rule,
an oughter stay on the bank an' look on
with his hands in his pockets, an' let the
wretches sink, an' be hanged to them.
That's wot Jimmy Plunkin says."

He smashed a fist on a big chopped palm,
and looked fiercely at the convulsive clock.
"I ain't a-going to be bullied for wot I did.
Is it fair, boys, to be bullied for a rakin' o'
yer life? Come now, as men—Is it?"

"No, tain't fair, Jimmy," from two or
three voices. "Jimmy did slap up."

"I'm a-goin' to shout now, boys,"
Plunkin continued, "an' ye can give it a
name, all of ye. An' you, Mr Dundas, ye
will drink along of us, sir! There's no
animosity, is there, Mr Dundas? Wot'll
you hev?"

Dundas had left the bar.

A servant with a sodden head came in
behind a wailing siren, and filled glasses
for the wretches. They drank success for
the moment. Whereupon Mr Plunkin took the
opportunity of saying that this was the first
time he was ever suspected. He did not
deny but he had fault like other men; but
if all his faults was put in one—every
fault he had, from the time he was a kid
till the time he finished that rum in that
there glass (drinking it)—the whole lot all
added, mind ye, wouldn't be enough to
suspicion him. Lorpip stood at the door
of the parlour where his wife sat,
with a flabby bang of despair in his
pale cheeks. "For God's sake, where's
Polly? Some one's out in the river to-
night, and this was pulled from her head
trying to get her out."

The wife struck a glance over at the
bonnet her husband held, and after a shiver
that shook her chair, tried to resume her
sewing. "She hasn't on that hat," said
Mrs Lorpip with a catch in her voice.

"Send Ned Dundas for her at once; she's
at Mrs Turner's. Stop. Send the girl to
the bar, and go yourself. You've been
drinking again!"

Mrs Lorpip listened to her husband
hurrying away, and leaned over on the
table, fainting.

"Drink, boys, drink," shouted Mr. Jim-
my Plunkin, whose eyes were getting blood-
shot. "Wotever ye want to hev? I'll stand
the racket. Come, giv' it a name. More
rum here."

The origin was growing to a development
that would have greatly comforted honest
Lorpip had he been present. The pallid
face of Plunkin was growing into queer
contrast with a wild red glow creeping to
his eyes. "Here to the man that won't
stand to be cheated of his hard-earned
money, or—or to be suspected. Drink.
That's my toast." He turned his ugly face
to the seat that Dundas had occupied, and
threw the rum into his mouth with a force
in keeping with his face and words. "Fill
again, girl; fill again. Jimmy Plunkin is
not to be sat upon or suspected as long as
there's a knife in the island. Fill up.
Wot are ye afraid of, ye liver-faded meake,
that ye don't drink glass for glass? I'll
fight the best man among ye for love—rough
an' tumble."

"Well done, Jim. Jim's the man for a
speer. Give us a song, Jim."

He looked inexpressibly cadaverous and
repulsive as the rum heated him to reck-
lessness.

"I'll give a song. Listen."

"Who thought it was drowned?" said a
clear laughing voice that swept in and rang
amongst the drinkers with a sound of such
youth and purity in it that the wallowing
revellers by contrast seemed yet more
grossly stained, and more deeply sunken,
as though the questioner, with her rich
face and clear eyes, had banished them to
that contrast to outer darkness. "Who
thought it was drowned?"

"Why here she is! Here she is. An'
here's Jimmy, miss, that risked his life for
her, thinking it was herself. Hurrah,
boys!"

Even in their debasement the germ of
good had not died out from the wretched
gathering. The same prompting that urged
to the race towards the river, to the risk in
its waters, and to the cheer that covered
their rushings an hour before, asserted it-
self again, and the hoarse voices rose to-
gether in a cry of welcome.

"Now, Jimmy, come forward, old man."

Mr Plunkin's face was naturally pale,
and his eyes were glaring an instant before,
but he now stood on the floor with his jaw
dropped, and his eyes so dull and blank,
with such an expression of terror upon him,
that the men drew back in silence. He put
his hand upon his eyes once or twice, and
pushed his tongue along his lips, vainly
trying to speak, while turning his glass
with his hands rapidly and nervously.
He walked backwards and sat silently
down, never taking his eyes from the
young girl's face, never ceasing the slow
movement of his tongue upon his lips or
the rapid turning of the tumbler. She ran
away laughing, but he looked with the
same movements at the spot she had quit-
ted. Dundas came in to apologise for his
suspicious, but Plunkin was as unconscious
of his voice as the girl's father had been a
short time before. The drinking went on
around him far into the night before he
walked over sullenly to the counter and
had his glass refilled. He returned sullenly
to his seat and drank it. He sat with

his chin upon his breast for a while,
to start up suddenly for more rum and
rest. "I don't think again. This was re-
peated all through the night. He lay where
he sat for a few hours, and when the light
of morning struck in upon the fifth and the
sleepers he was the first to ask for more.
With but little intermission Plunkin sat in
the same seat for days, drinking and think-
ing and whispering to himself words that no
one heard. Those who had spent their
wages were turned out to make room for
the fresh drinkers of the season, but through
all the nights and fights he remained the
same. Once he crept over tremblingly to
Dundas to assure him that Polly Lorpip
was drowned. That he had seen her. That
he had seen it, mind ye, floatin' by. An'
the heavens was above him he had, and he
had seen her ghost some months ago in that
doorway below the clock. Only her ghost;
wasn't it, now? Then he laughed jibber-
ingly and sat down. Six mornings from
the time of his swimming in the river he
was lying below a horse rug on an old mat-
tress in Mr Lorpip's stable. True to his
instincts, the benevolent landlord said,
"You haven't had your nobbler this morn-
ing, Jimmy. Why, you look whiter than
usual. Will I fetch you one?"

"Send it with Mr Dundas. I want for
to speak to him."

Dundas came presently, and as his eyes
became accustomed to the darkness where
the man was stretched he started and
questioned. "What's the matter, Plunkin?"

"Hold that glass to my lips and raise
my head." The man drank it at a gulp.
"Bring another full; I'm too weak to
speak much yet."

When the second glassful had been
emptied the old glitter came to his small
eyes.

"So it weren't Polly Lorpip as was
drowned?"

"No, thank God, she is all right."
"Nobody was drowned?"

"What did you see, then?"

"Nobthin', I've bin watchin' my chance
to hav' it out with Lorpip from the time he
haussed me with drink in that there bar
an' eased me of £200. I'd come to buy a
bit of land here and support my mother on
it, but he got wot I had, and she died in
Adelaide. I saw it in the papers, I thort
of bein' it out through his handsome
daughters. See?"

The face of Dundas was by this time as
pale as that of the speaker. He nodded
assent.

"Put that box-collar under the straw at
my bed. That's better. Thinkin' I see
her finger anigh the river that night, I
knocked it on the head with a rail. No
words passed, it were over in a minnit.
Maybe it were a ghost too. It's stuffed in
a log at the fust slip-panel o' Flicker's
fence. If it had bin her I'd bin a happy
man now."

He laughed brokenly, and lay back in
semi-sleep.

"But the bonnet?"

"I stole it fust to put 'em on the wrong
seat. The river dodge was a good 'un, eh?"

Though the white face was a spasmodic
laugh, Plunkin became awfully still. Dundas
turned over the coverlet hurriedly, and saw
a pool of blood almost congealed on the
mattress and straw beneath. He tied the
neckchief hurriedly round a gash in the
man's thigh, as he opened his drowsing eyes.

"It's too late, Mr Dundas."

A coroner's jury found "that James
Plunkin died of injuries inflicted by his
own hand."

Another coroner's jury found "that the
remains of a woman, name unknown were
found in an advanced state of decomposi-
tion in a hollow log at the fence of Andrew
Flicker, Esq; that the deceased had evi-
dently been killed by a blow on the head
from some blunt instrument, but there is
no reliable evidence to show how she came
by her death."

George Dundas kept his own counsel.
One evening, long after he had removed
Polly Lorpip from the home her father
kept, when they looked out from wooden
steps the waters brimming past, and his
pathways of yellow sand and shades of
purpling clouds gave glory to the river, he
told his wife the story of the bonnet.

STANLEY'S TRAVELS.

THE RAGE OF THE WATERS.

Nearly fourteen hundred miles had been
passed. The Congo became straitened by
close-meeting aspiring banks of naked cliffs,
or steep slopes of mountains shaggy with tall
woods, or piles above piles of naked craggy
rocks, and presently swept impetuously down
in serpentine curves, heaving upward in long
lines of brown billows, sometimes as though
ruffled by a tempest, or with a steep glassy
fall, or thundering down steep after steep,
tossing its waters upward in huge waves,
with their crests dissolving in spray and
mist, or boiling round piles of boulders,
which scattered into two branches with
furious whirlpools with uprising whirling
eddies, and as it varied its wild aspect so
it varied its thunder, moan and plaint. At
one time the rush sounded like the wash of
sea waves against a ship's prow driven
before a spanking breeze, at another time
like a strong tide washing against piers
and buttresses of bridges, at another time it
overwhelmed the senses and filled the
measure of a deep grief with the roar of
its fury; and far up on the height of the
tableland, the timorous and superstitious
Basundi, straying near the dizzy verge,
stopped his ears against the dreadful
thunder and hurried away as from doom.

While we were fighting our tragical way
over the long series of falls along a distance
of over 180 miles, which occupied us five
months, we lived as though we were in a
tunnel, subject at intervals to the thun-
derous crash of passing trains.

THE COUNTRY OF "RUM DASHES."

We came to the country where previous
explorers and white merchants have panned
native kings with what is called
"dashes" of rum and cloth and beads.
These things came before us to demand
dashes. They said they must have "dashes"
of rum and cloth.

"Dashes from us. Poor miserable crea-
tures like us! Why, we have nothing. We
have but just enough to reach the sea, and
cannot spare a bead."

"Ah, but you must, or—"

"What, must again! Get out of my camp
this minute, and bring the full value in food
of what you desire." And they brought it,
and only the value of the food did they
receive. But one king resisted this in-
dignity, and brought his valiant fighters to
dispute the road. The immediate disposi-
tion of our people, and a plain hint that we
were quite ready to begin, however, calmed
his noisy turbulence, after which we made
peace, exchanged gifts and passed on.

THE CASUALTY.

I have endeavored to take you rapidly
through a few of our thousand and one ex-
periences as we struggled through the dense
darkness and mystery of the unknown into
light. A few exciting contests I have briefly
described—contests with human demons who
delighted in craft, fraud, treachery, and
cruelty, who regarded us much as we
regarded the noble beasts that roved over
the plains of Usukuma, as so many heads
of seasoned game to be slaughtered and carved,
and broiled and eaten. They attacked us
with spears, assegays, poisoned arrows and
muskets, and at one time they actually
surrounded our camp with hidden nets.
They drove poisoned sticks into the ground,
so that in the charge to scatter them from
the neighbourhood of our camp our people
might have their feet pierced with these
instruments of torture. On all sides death
stared us in the face, cruel eyes watched us
day and night, and a thousand bloody hands
were stretched out to take advantage of the
least carelessness. We defended ourselves
like men who knew that pusillanimity would
be our ruin—that mercy was unknown to
these savages.

Miscellaneous.

This School Board is turning out a wise
generation. Here is the result of a little
examination undergone by an intelligent
youth after several months of School Board
schooling:—What is the principal property
of heat on bodies?—To expand them. And
of cold?—To contract them. Give an
example.—In summer the days are long, in
winter they are short.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, according to the
latest calculations at the War Office, can
bring into the field 340,000 men; and can
mobilize 100,000 militia for a second line.
Italy has besides 300,000 men in the
reserves. All the corps of the first line
are armed with the 1870 rifles. All the
guns of the artillery are breech-loaders; the
old 12-inch cannon is abolished. Only the
militia retain the muzzle-loading rifle cannon
and the old muskets remodelled. In the
above numbers the so-called territorial
militia kept for internal service are not
included, nor sundry garrisons.

A DEPUTATION of watchmakers waited
upon the President of the Board of Trade on
Tuesday to state a grievance of which they
complained. It appears that the cases of
English silver watches which bear the Hall
mark are exported throughout the world
as a guarantee, not only of the quality of the
case, but also of the "nationality" of the
watch. The Swiss makers buy the stamped
cases in England, put foreign "movements"
into them, and sell them in our colonies,
and even in this country, as real English-
made watches. It was arranged that a
short bill should be brought into the House
of Commons to remove the cause of com-
plaint.

Four 38-ton guns are to be sent from
Woolwich to Sheerness, there to be mounted
in the fortification on Garrison Point, at the
confluence of the Medway and the Thames.
Additional works are being constructed on
the sea front of this fortress, which will
enable it to mount three four heavy guns,
making in all 42 guns in the two tiers of
casemates, 12, tons, and 38 tons in weight,
and remove the reproach which has been
made against the Garrison Point stronghold,
that while it dominated effectually the
Medway approach to Chatham, it exposed its
defenceless back to an enemy coming up the
Thames. The additions are very near com-
pleted, and the guns will shortly be sent.

THE MODEL of an interesting patent boat-
lowering machine, invented by Captain
Lawrence, has been erected in the tea-room
of the House of Commons, after having been
exhibited to the shipowners and captains of
London, at Lloyd's. Experts were
made with it on the Tay, near Dundee, a
short time ago, when it was shown that the
operation of lowering a boat could be effected
in from twenty-four to twenty-six seconds,
while the hoisting occupied only about half
a minute. The time usually occupied in
lowering a boat by the best process now in
use, is, when all is right, not less than two
and half minutes.

AN ILLUSION DISPELLED.—At a recent
lecture held at the Brompton, at Vienna,
before a large audience, Dr E. Levy (says
our contemporary, *Nature*) proved that the
human skin is completely impenetrable for
the chemical contact of mineral water, and
that therefore the explanation of the effects
of baths in these waters at the numerous
bathing-places has to be sought exclusively
in the domain of physics, and not in that
of chemistry. This important discovery
annuls all common views regarding the
bathing cures effected by the various mineral
springs, and explains in the simplest man-
ner that, from a chemical point of view, the
action of the most opposite waters must be
one and the same.—*Medical Press and
Circular*.

THE BURIAL QUESTION.—A Lay Decla-
ration, in the following terms, has received
over 15,000 signatures:—"We, the undersig-
ned, hereby declare—1. That we consider
the churchyards (subject to the legal
rights of the parishioners or to interment)
to be the property of the Church of England.
2. That we are opposed to any legislation
which shall permit persons not ministers of
that Church to claim as of right to officiate
in our churchyards, and to use forms and
ceremonies therein which are not sanctioned
by the English Church." Members of
the Houses of Parliament have been re-
quested not to sign this document. An
identical declaration has been signed by
14,920 of the clergy. In acknowledging
receipt of a memorial signed by 881 of the
clergy and 779 of present and past church-
wardens of the diocese of Gloucester and
Bristol, expressing their opinion that "it
would be a grievous injury to the Church
of England, as a religious body, to permit
any services in her churchyards but those
authorized by her and conducted by her
ministers," Bishop Elliott has written that
as he believes the only solution of the
difficulty is that which he specified in his
recent Pastoral Letter—viz., the provision
of new ground for cemeteries, he rejoices
that he can, perfectly consistently, express
his general concurrence in the opinion
placed before him in the memorial.

"BENEFIT, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I
feel it a duty I owe to you to express my
gratitude for the good benefit I have de-
rived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.'
I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Exeter,
for the above-named Pills; for wind in the
stomach, from which I suffered excruciat-
ing pain for a length of time, having tried
nearly every remedy prescribed, but with-
out deriving any benefit at all. After
taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I
was quite restored to my usual state of
health. Please give this publicity for the
benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.
—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN.
—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camo-
mille Pills.—1869/90."